The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,190.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	„	72 0
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Domestic Occurrences each	„	1 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SWANSEGER—September 29th, at Westeyan Place, Highgate Road, Kentish Town, London, the wife of Mr. Charles G. Swanseger, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

NURSE—January 7th, at No. 3, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the wife of Mr. J. H. Nurse, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WALSH—January 3rd, at Camp Baroda, Isabel, the infant daughter of T. Prendergast, R. Walsh, Esq., Captain, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regiment, aged 9 months and 12 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

MAXWELL—December 31st, at Adyar, the wife of John Maxwell, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HART—December 29th, at Madras, Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. R. C. Hart, aged 48 years and 4 months.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates :—

First Class	..... £60	Exclusive of
Second Class	..... £35	Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool, or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London, Messrs. Tod, Bathbone & Co. Alexandria, or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KELSHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain MORRISON, will be despatched on the 6th, and the "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, on the 20th January.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer at times from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Lingah, and Bussorah on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
„ Muscat	7th	„ Muscat	21st
„ Bunder Abbas	9th	„ Bunder Abbas	23rd
„ Bushire	12th	„ Muscat	28th
Arrive Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	31st.

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P. J. H. ATKINSON, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd February.

P. AND O. S. N. CO.'s AGENCY, BOMBAY.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Indus, Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ..... 16th and 29th.

The steam ship "COMORIN," 550 tons, 100 H. P., R. TAUNTON, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 6 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave	Calcutta	1 & 15	
„ Carwar	16	„	Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	17	„	Vizagapatam	6	18
„ Cannanore	18	„	Coconada	8	19
„ Calicut	19	„	Masulipatam	9	20
„ Cochin	20	„	Madras	10	21
„ Negapatam	21	„	Negapatam	11	23
„ Colombo	23	„	Colombo	21	28
„ Negapatam	10	„	Tuticorin	26	29
„ Madras	30	„	Cochin	27	1
„ Masulipatam	16	„	Calicut	28	1
„ Coconada	17	„	Cannanore	29	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	„	Mangalore	30	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	„	Carwar	31	3
Arrive Calcutta	20	Arrive	Bombay	2	4

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "CHEDUBA," 700 tons, 140 H. P., J. MADDISON, R. N. R. Commander, will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th January.

The Steamer leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transhipp to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry	„ Sunday.	Beypore	„ Sunday.
Vingoria	„ Sunday.	Calicut	„ Sunday.
Goa	„ Monday.	Tellicherry	„ Monday.
Carwar	„ Monday.	Cananore	„ Monday.
Compta	„ Monday.	Mangalore	„ Tuesday.
Mangalore	„ Tuesday.	Compta	„ Wednesday.
Cannanore	„ Wednesday.	Carwar	„ Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„ Wednesday.	Goa	„ Wednesday.
Calicut	„ Thursday.	Vingoria	„ Thursday.
Beypore	„ Friday.	Ratnagherry	„ Thursday.
Cochin	„ Saturday.	Bombay	„ Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY the 13th January at 7 P.M.

A. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 11th November 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th or every month.

Calling at Varsaul, Mangarole, Point Demalier, Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

A. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

FOR VARSAUL, MANGAROLE, AND PORBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. J. GRIFFIT, will leave for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 8 A. M.

It is requested that Parties will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDAH AND SUEZ.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the steam ship "SYDNEY," 1500 tons, 300 H. P. G. W. LOVEWELL, Commander, as above on the 15th January.

W. NICOL and Co., Agents.

N. B.—No Passage will be granted to Europeans for any of the Above Ports.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(*To sail about 15th Feburuary.*)

THE new Iron Clipper built ship "BRITISH NATION," 1302 tons register, classed double A 1. at Lloyds, H. D. ROWE, Commander.

This fine vessel has superior accommodation for a limited number of Passengers and will sail as above.

For particulars apply on board to Captain Rowe, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship *British Nation*.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

(UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.)

To sail have on the 15th instant.

THE new Clipper ship "DILBHUR," 1203 t. ns register, A 1, 14 years at Lloyds, JONATHAN PURDY, Commander, has superior accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship *Dilbhur*.

Bombay, 2nd January 1866.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

The fine Iron clipper built Barque "DUNELM," A. 1, for 13 years, 513 Tons Register, CHARLES ROBERTSON, Master, will be despatched at the end of this month. For Freight only apply to

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA and Co., Agents for the Captain.

Bombay, 3rd January 1866.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "ORISSA," 1,746 Tons, and 300 H. P., Captain CURLING, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SUNDAY, the 14th January, at 8-30 A.M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 11th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 3rd January 1866.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on 11th instant.

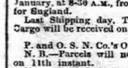
Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Saturday 13th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Sunday morning.

STEAM TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "BARODA," 1,873 tons, and 400 H. P., Captain HASELWOOD, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, 15th January at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day Thursday, 11th. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's Office by noon of 12th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 3rd January 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR LONDON.

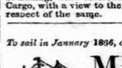
To sail in January 1866, calling at Cannanore, if sufficient inducement offer.

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," Tons 1,259, W. BROUGHTON PRICE, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents for Captain PRICE.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE ship "LADY FRERE," 1,138 tons register, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEEJEEKBHOY & Co.

Bombay, 11th December 1865.

NOTICE TO STEAMER PASSENGERS.

—Under arrangements with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL AND THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES the BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED) will in future despatch one of their new screw steam yachts, the *Rose*, *Shamrock*, or *Thistle*, to convey passengers to and from the inward and outward Steamers of the above Companies.

For the convenience of persons desirous of meeting friends a steam yacht will leave Apollo Bunder for the inward English Mail Steamers when they have passed the Inner Light Ship.

For the incoming Steamers of British India Steam Navigation Company a steam yacht will leave the Apollo Bunder as soon as the Steamers come to their moorings.

For the outgoing Engli-h Mail Steamer the steam yacht will leave the Apollo Bunder at 9 A. M. precisely, and for the outgoing Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company punctually one hour before the advertised time of the steamers' sailing.

In cases where the Steamers of either Company arrive after sunset the steam yachts will leave the Apollo Bunder at 6-30 A. M. on the following morning.

Passengers proceeding from the Bunder should not give up their Tickets until the return journey.

W. C. PENSON, General Manager.

NOTICES.

BOARD AND LODGING.—One or two Gentlemen of steady habits can be accommodated with the above in a European Family (terms moderate). Apply "X. Y. Z." at the Office of this Paper.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ARTHUR HUSON in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE. ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will be happy to undertake the translation of documents or accounts from the GOOZRATHEE, HINDUSTANI and PERSIAN languages into English and *vice versa*.

A. McCOMBIE, Junior.

Meadow Street.

MR. LOUIS HENRY BOULT has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm. ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER ANDERSON and Mr. WILLIAM HENRY NICHOLSON are THIS DAY admitted PARTNERS in our Firm. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

R. WHITCHELO, House Painter Decorator, and General Contractor, 18, Mount Road, Byculla. N.B.—Every description of Marbleing and Graining done.

MR. P. P. GRANT, SADDLER, POONA, has, in consequence of his Son's death, closed the Poona Branch of his business. He, therefore, requests that all Debts, due to him and the late Firm of P. GRANT & SON, be remitted to him, in Bombay, from the 1st of January 1866.

Poona, 26th December 1865.

THE "BOMBAY OMNIBUS AND GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)." Omnibuses commence running on MONDAY next, the 8th inst., to and from the undermentioned places and the Elphinstone Circle :—

From Catholic Chapel, Girgaum Road, at 20 minutes past 9 o'clock.—and at intervals throughout the day, leaving the Fort at a quarter past 5 daily. From J. J. Hospital at 9 o'clock, and a quarter past 9.—and at intervals throughout the day, leaving the Fort at 5 minutes past 5, and 10 minutes past 5 daily.

FARE—THREE ANNAS OUTSIDE.

THE CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation in Meadow Street on TUESDAY the 9th proximo, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 30th September last.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 22nd idem, both days inclusive.

M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on MONDAY the 15th day of January 1866, at 8 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration :—

1. A letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Jacomb, No. 2276, dated 20th December 1865, forwarding copy of a letter from Captain S. Osborn, Agent G. I. P. Railway, No. 6228, on the subject of the overbridges question.

2. A letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Jacomb, No. 2267, dated 20th December 1865, forwarding copy of a Government Resolution, on the subject of a notification fixing the annual rate on Houses, Buildings and Land for 1866, at 6 per cent. per annum, to be published in the *Government Gazette*.

3. A letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Jacomb, No. 2250, dated 16th December 1865, forwarding, for the information of the Worshipful Bench, copy of his letter, No. 2219, dated 11th instant, to Coverjee Cowasjee and others, marketmen, dealers in vegetables, fruits, &c., of Bombay, in regard to their petition dated in November 1865.

4. Also a petition to the Worshipful Bench by marketmen, frequenting the public market.

5. A letter from Mr. P. Higgins, dated 18th December 1865, requesting the Clerk to submit to the Worshipful Bench his application for a reward for service done to the Municipality.

6. A copy of the Government Resolution, No. 2564, dated 19th December 1865, on the subject of the site for public markets on the Esplanade.

7. Contract for feeding Municipal Bullocks.

8. Draft Bye-Laws for regulating the supply of water in Bombay.

9. A letter from Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, Esq., accepting the appointment of a member of the Committee appointed to consider and recommend on what articles and at what rate Import Town Duties shall be levied.

10. A letter from A. Grant, Esq., declining to act as a member of the above Committee.

11. A letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 62 dated 4th January 1866, submitting for consideration application from Ragonath Doolba schoy and Ramcrishna Hurree Shastree for superannuation pension.

C. E STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 3rd January 1866.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to noon of TUESDAY the 9th instant, for the conveyance of Invalids and Time-expired men, of the Bengal Army, from Kurrachee to Spithead, the strength of which is noted in the margin. In case there are Men in health 102
Men not in health 14
Children over 10 years ... 3
Ditto under 10 „ ... 18

Officers 5

in case there are Men in health 102
Men not in health 14
Children over 10 years ... 3
Ditto under 10 „ ... 18

required, the Transport should take up from Bombay a sufficient number to fill up without additional expense to Government.

2nd. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final survey on the 25th instant.

3rd. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water.

4th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

6th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for Parties tendering.

7th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 5th Jan. 1865.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished, throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged, for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—On and after 15th January Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all outstanding Calls from their respective due dates.

A. MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 4th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The OFFICES of this Company are REMOVED to the Wellington Pier Reclamation, Apollo Bunder.

TENDERS will be received by the Officiating Superintendent of Marine for the passage of the undermentioned to the Ports below stated :—

From Bombay to the Andamans.—For (82) eighty-two Native Convicts. Vessel finding fittings and provisions, a Native Guard accompanies these Convicts. Vessel finding for them Provisions only.

From Bombay to Singapore.—For two time-expired Convicts. Vessel finding Provisions only.

No cause will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

By order of the Offig. Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th January 1866.

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER of ATTORNEY given to Mr. MEERJEEBHOY BAPOOJEE VICAJEE to act as Manager of the Oriental Financial Association (Limited) by the Directors of the said Association, has been THIS DAY REVOKED, and Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM PEREIRA has been appointed Manager of the said Association.

HUNSRAZ CURRUMSEY, Chairman.
SOOMARBHOY AHMEDBHOY.
NANSEY CURRUMSEY.
BHARMUL PURBUT.
ESSARBHOY AHMEDBHOY,
Bombay, 22nd November 1865. } Directors.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

NOTICE ! ! !—THE "BOMBAY STEAM BAKERY" is now in full operation under European Superintendence and the community can have BREAD of unquestionable quality and of any description delivered at their residence every morning. Orders may be sent in writing to the Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre—*Monthly bills*. Ship's supplied with Bread, Biscuits, Flour, Bran, &c., on the Captain's application on the premises or at the Office No. 5, Medow Street, Fort.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company duly held on the 6th instant, it was resolved that the Special Resolution first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 28th August last, viz.—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily," be confirmed; and the undersigned were thereupon duly appointed Liquidators of the Company.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE,
Liquidators of the Oriental Shipowning Association, (Ld.)

Bombay, 21st October 1865.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Godown of Messrs. ALCIDE VINAY & Co., 33, Medow Street, best PONDICHERRY CIGARS, at Rs. 20 per thousand, in Boxes of 250 Cigars each.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA & CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of Interest allowed on Deposits from this date until further notice, will be as follows, viz :—

For 3 months' sight ..... 7 per cent. premium.
For 6 months' sight ..... 9 ditto.
For 12 months' sight ..... 9 ditto.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

10th October 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Association will be opened from and after the 7th instant. Forms of Transfers, &c., may be had at the offices of the Association on application.

Shareholders are also hereby requested to lodge at the offices of the Association on and after the above date their original receipts to obtain Share Certificates in lieu thereof.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August 1865, Apollo Street, in David Sassoon's New Buildings No. 14.

R PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice. Just received a new consignment of Boot and Shoes. No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

MR. CHARLES LIDBETTER is admitted a PARTNER in our firm from this date.

Kurrachee, 1st January 1866.

T. LIDBETTER & Co.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL CALL of Rs. 100 per Share has been made payable at the Office of the Western India Finance and Exchange Association (Limited) within fifteen days from this date.

R. KING GILLAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 3rd January 1866.

COTTON SEED.—All who are desirous of obtaining supplies of Cotton Seed for next season's sowing are requested to apply to the undersigned.

2. Arrangements can be made for procuring the varieties noted in the margin.

New Orleans.
Sea Island.
Egyptian.
Peruvian.
Dharwar acclimatized.
New Orleans.
The Indigenous varieties.

3. Applications on this notice should contain explicit particulars and must reach this Office before the 15th of February next.

W. W. WALTON,
In Charge Office of Cotton Commissioner.

Cotton Commissioner's Office, Dharwar, 30th Dec. 1865.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED)

ઈસ્ટ ઈન્ડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની (લીમીટેડ).

ઈસ્ટ ઈન્ડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપાન (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SHARES in this Company are liable to forfeiture if the Call of Rs. 150 per Share be not paid on or before the 9th instant, with Interest.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

7, Meadow Street, Bombay, 2nd January 1866.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. HEELJEEBHOY MERWANJEE WADIA in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE.

Mr. RUSTOMJEE H. WADIA and Mr. FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA have THIS DAY been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm.

Mr. THOMAS LIDBETTER will SIGN our FIRM from and after THIS DATE.

DOSSABHOY & MERWANJEE & Co.

No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, 1st Jan. 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The first Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Association will be held at the registered Office in Apollo Street, on the 22nd day of January next, at 1 P. M. for the following purposes :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Balance sheet made up to the end of December 1865.
2. To elect a Chairman and new Board of Directors or re-elect the present Board.

By order,
SAMUEL SAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 29th December 1865.

NOTICES.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to noon on MONDAY the 15th instant, for the conveyance of Troops from Bombay to England (calling at Plymouth for orders). The strength of which is noted in the Margin.

22	Officers.
387	Men.
45	Women.
11	Children above 10 years
65	ditto under 10 „

2nd. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final survey on the 13th of February next.

3rd. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water.

4th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one third on the arrival of the Troops in England

6th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

7th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th January 1866.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held this day, NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10½ per share, or 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital of the Company, will be paid at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after 20th inst., on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders in Bombay will be paid Dividends due at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. Marine Street.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

MacLeod Road, Kurrachee, 11th December 1865.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each numbered—33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391. Notice is hereby given that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

12th December 1865. JOHN DWYER.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)]

બોમબે હાઊઝ અનદ લેનડ ઈનવેસ્ટમેનટ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

બમબે હોસ એંડ લાંડ ઇનવેસ્ટમેનટ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the half yearly GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Office of the Company, 27, Meadow Street, on WEDNESDAY the 10th January 1866, at 3 o'clock, to receive the Report of the Directors, and after the conclusion of that Meeting there will be an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, at which the following propositions will be made :—

That the words "and the remainder to be called up at the discretion of the Directors" in Clause 1 of the Articles of Association be omitted. That a new Clause be added to the Articles to the effect—

"That any further Capital required from Shares be raised by the issue of new Shares, the Shareholders for the time being having the option of subscribing for the same at par."

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, 29th Dec. 1865.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

CUNHA & Co., general merchants and musicians, No. 36 Kalbadevie Road, have just unpacked a choice consignment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats of all sorts, made expressly to order, Boots, Shoes, Kid-gloves, Merinoes, a small assortment of Jewellery, &c., &c., Guitars and Violins with Music in handsome cases, always on hand. Prices very moderate to ensure a quick sale. Fresh consignments received every Overland Mail.

CUNHA & Co. are prepared to supply brass and string music for parties, &c.

N. B.—Customers are requested to settle all outstanding bills.

2nd January 1866.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

JUST ARRIVED per *City of Delhi* from Clyde, Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines from 8 to 16 horse power, embracing all latest improvements and furnished in the best style, from first class makers.

Plans may be seen and particulars had on application to the undersigned.

NOW LANDING from the above and other ships :—

Portland Cement finest quality.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Fire Engines.
Force and Lift Pumps.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Milner's Fireproof Safes.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Price Lists now ready and to be had on application.

FLETCHER & MITCHEL.

31st August 1865.

GEORGE RANDALL & Co.,
OUT-FITTERS,
10, *Hummum Street.*

DRESS SUITS made from West of England Superfine Black Cloths. Eighty Rupees.

TRAVELLING SUITS, made from all Wool Tweeds thoroughly shrunk. Thirty Rupees.

THE TROWBRIDGE SUIT made from Angola Tweeds of the finest texture. Forty-five Rupees.

ELLWOOD'S Patent Air-Chamber HELMETS, the best protection for the head from the sun. Ten Rupees.

FELT HATS, all shapes, suitable for Walking, Riding or Shooting. From Six Rupees.

BOOTS AND SHOES of the best London make, in calf, enamel, and patent leather. From Ten Rupees.

INDIAN GAUZE UNDERVESTS, Merino ditto, and Lambswool ditto for the home journey.

SOCKS, Lisle Thread, Balbrigan, White and Fancy Cotton Merino, Lambswool and real Knickerbocker for Shooting.

BRACES, NECKTIES, SCARVES, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LINEN COLLARS. Six Rupees per dozen.

WHITE SHIRTS, finest quality. Five Rupees each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS to measure. Nine Rupees each.

INSTRUCTIONS for self-measurement post free.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

The following New and Standard Works have just been received per "Baroda."

Don Quixote, translated by Capt. Jarvis, with 100 Illustrations by Houghton, richly bound	Rs.	9 8
Mackay's Lalla Rookh's Affections, with 160 illustrations by the first Artists	„	9 8
Our Children's Pets, by Josephine, illustrated	„	3 12
The Christy Minstrels Songs, 3 vols. in 1	„	9 0
Poe's Poems, illustrated by Pickersgill, Tenniel and others	„	8 0
Illustrated

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

It being Saturday there was little or nothing done in the market. Back Bays close at 6,300 premium ; Elphinstones, old issue, 200,new issue, 190 premium ; Mazagons 1,720 per share ; Freres 1,020 ; United Victorias 2,800, Bombay Bank shares 60 premium ; Asiatics, old and new, 56 premium ; Commercials 19 premium. Market dull and gradually declining.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1 5/16d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Do. Private ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Calcutta	At Sight ...	98½
Do.	30 days' sight ...	98½
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	97
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	214

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Name	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	per ct.		
3,000,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank ...	110 p ct premium
100,000	250	125	.....	Alliance Bank ...	42 p ct dis.
600,000	500	500	.....	Asiatic Bank Corpn	56 p ct pm.
4,500,000	500	450	30	Bank of Bengal ...	1,000 p sh.
1,320,000	250	175	8	Bank of India ...	42 p ct dis.
10,450,000	1,000	950	.....	Bombay Bank ...	60 p ct pm.
750,000	250	100	.....	Bombay City Bank	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	27 p ct dis.
10,000,000	500	250	30	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	19 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Broker's Banking Company ...	28 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	6	Central Bank ...	35 p ct dis.
500,000	250	250	18	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	60 p c nm
600,000	200	200	.....	China Bank	8p. c. pm.
750,000	250	250	30	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	109 p ctpremium.
1,000,000	1,000	250	18	Commercial Bank ...	19 p ct pm.
2,500,000	200	125	.....	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	50 p ct pm n a
250,000	500	250	9	Delhi Bank Cor ...	40 p ct pm nm
2,000,000	1,000	250	30	Imperial Indian Bank ...	29 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank...	5 p ct pm nm
600,000	250	100	.....	Imperial Banking and Trading Co...	25 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk	30 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	100	.....	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	5 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	.....	Londonderry B.	1¾ p ct. dis.
3,750,000	1,000	125	12	Madras Bank ...	70 ex-div.
1,400,000	250	250	16	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	110 pctpm nm
600,000	200	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	25 p ct dis.
750,000				Schade, Arab Horse and Delhi Bank ...	25 pct pmnm
.....	.....	.....	.....	General Bank	10 p ct premium

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

1,000,000	400	100	.....	Alliance Financial	
				Bengal Credit Mob.	Par.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Bimston Financial ...	No quotations.
750,000	300	100	.....	Bombay Generalcredit & Finan. Cor...	6 p ct dis.
600,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	20 p ct dis.
.....	.....	50	.....	Central India Finan.	
1,000,000	400	50	.....	Elphinstone Finan.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	Financial Asso. of Bombay Limited	No quotations.
1,000,000	400	100	.....	Financial Asso. of India and China	
1,000,000	400	100	.....	Do. New Capital	14 p ct dis.
1,000,000	500	100	.....	Grand Finance Co.	
800,000	400	50	.....	Mofussil Financial Association	
	400	50	.....	Oriental Financial Association ...	No quotations.
1,000,000	400			Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.)	
800,000	400	50	.....	Universal Bank & Finan. Cor.	

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	100	5,00	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co ...	6,300 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Elphinstone Land Co.	425 pm.
				New Do.	190 pm.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Freres Land Co. ...	1,020 per share.
110 000	2,000	900	.....	House and land Investment Co. ...	330 per share.
1,00,000	5000	3000	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	1,720 per share.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Fort Canning ...	975 pm.
.....	10,000	6,000	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co...	2,800 per share.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-2-0
Bank of England Notes		10
Spanish Dollars		225
Carolus		220
Mexican Dollars		220
German Crowns		310
Five-Franc Pieces		328
Bar Silver		1064
Gold Leaf		15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 3rd January 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.	
Dholleras	Rs.	430 to 435
Bhawnagar and Wagra	"	425 to 430
Surat and Broach	"	430 to 435
Porebunder	"	330 to 335
Veraval	"	320 to 330
Khandesh	"	300 to 310
Dharwar (Sawginned)	"	490 to 500
Comrawuttee Bani	"	406 to 415
Dhollera (April and May)	"	475 to 480
Comrawuttee (March and April)	"	455 to 460
Ditto (now ready)	"	465 to 470

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 6.

Davidson, Captain A., H. M.'s 56th Foot, on sick leave, from Deesa.

Hennell, Lieutenant R., Bombay Infantry, on leave, from Madras.

Gammie, Deputy Inspector General, Medical Staff, on duty, from Poona.

Maxwell, Captain J. H., 1st Royals, on duty, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 6.

Turner, Captain A.W., 56th Foot, on duty, to England.

Dillon, Lieutenant, 35th Foot, on medical certificate, to England.

Davidson, Assistant Surgeon, 35th Foot, on medical certificate, to England.

Stanley, Ensign, 44th Foot, on duty, to England.

McHarg, Quarter Master, 44th Foot, on duty, to England.

Peyton, Lieutenant E. G., 106th Light Infantry, to rejoin, to Poona.

James, Captain C., Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Augur.

Thatcher, Major, Staff Corps, to join, to Ahmednuggur.

Gammie, Deputy Inspector General, Medical Staff, to join, to Poona.

Grierson, Lieutenant J., Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Vingorla.

BENGAL.

(From the Gazette of India.)

Captain W. H. Beynon to be Political Agent at Jeypore.

Lieutenant A. N. Bruce to be Political Agent at Harowtee.

Mr. J. W. Tawney, C. S., to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, in the Central Provinces.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following rule in regard to the provision of free passage for public Officers in the Civil Department :—

All Officers in Civil employ, whether Civil or Military, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, will be allowed a free passage when proceeding on duty by sea, on the conditions on which they would draw inwravelling allowance if proceeding on duty by land. Military Officers in Civil employ will, in addition, be allowed a free passage when, being employed at a station beyond sea, they may be obliged to return to their Presidency in progress to Europe or to a Hill Station on leave on medical certificate, and also when they rejoin their station on return from that leave.

The cost of both Cabin and Table accommodation will be borne by Government when they will recover from Officers on salaries exceeding Rs. 600 a month, Rs. 8 per diem (*i. e.*, the full rate of table money on Government sea-going vessels), and from those on salaries of Rs. 600 and less, Rs. 4 per diem on account of their table, for the number of days occupied in the passage on a Government or a private vessel.

Captain G. Price, having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Major.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Moor, M. D., to be Surgeon, vice Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals G. Harper, retired.

Assistant Surgeon Theodore Duka, M. D., to be Surgeon, vice Principal Inspector General of Hospitals J. McClelland, Fel. U. C., retired.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 6 Tilly (s) ..... Muir ..... Cochin, Dec. 30.
Saint Bernard ..... Calcutta, Dec. 12.
Koina (s) ..... Coburn ..... Suez, Dec. 17.
Faire Alison ..... Stafford ..... Mauritius, Dec. 16.
Mahsraj (s) ..... Thompson ..... Cutch, Jan. 2.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 6 Krishna (s) ..... Morrison ..... Aden and Suez.
Thorndean ..... Geurr ..... Liverpool.
Nazree ..... Nacoda ..... Judda and Hoodeida.
Lord Clyde (s) ..... Moylan ..... Malabar Coast.
Welcome ..... Nacoda ..... Mozambique.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Makaraj*:—Captain Lloyd ; Dr. Welsh ; and 100 deck.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per *Lord Clyde*,—Dr. Cruickshank ; Mr. William Mann ; and Mr. Campbell.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Saturday last :—

Ship *Sea King*, John Blaxell ; bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Dhollera*, Starkie, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Fanny Kirkner*, S. B. Rossin, bound to Batavia.
French ship B. *de St. Pierre*, C. Tallibar, bound to Havre.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—

Ship *Good Success*, for Mauritius.
Ship *Protector*, for Liverpool.
P. & O. Co.'s S. S. *Delta*, for Aden and Suez.
Ship *Fanny Kirkner*, for Batavia.
P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Beker*, for China.

FREIGHTS.

We have had a steady demand for Freight throughout the past week, and by iron ships on the point of sailing for Liverpool £2-5-0 has been paid. For commencing ships it is difficult to obtain cargo unless a long time be allowed for shipment, and several ships have been fixed for Liverpool shipment at £1-17-6 per Ton. For ships partly laden £2 is now obtainable. For *London*.—The *Ulysess*, 808 tons, has engaged nearly a full cargo at £2 per ton, and the *Dublin*, 591 tons, has been laid on the berth. The *Dilkhusa*, 1,503 tons, has been laid on the berth. For *Hull* 402 time-expired on sick invalids at Rs. 399 and Rs. 399 per head. In the Coasting Trade we regret to say there is not the glimmer of improvement, and a large number of steam ships are laid waiting better times. Current rates are as follows :—

Liverpool	Cotton Iron Ships £2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. per ton.		
	Wooden Ships £1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.		
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.	
London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	
Bombay Coast	Cotton	£2 12s. 0d. to £2 17s. 0d.	
	Seeds	Nothing offering.	
Rangoon			
Madras			

Bombay Saturday Review, January 6.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, from 1st January 1866, extensive OFFICES, at present occupied by the General Financial Corporation (Limited). For Terms, &c., apply at the Office of the Company, No. 8, Bell Lane.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

FOR SALE, at the Company's premises, Byculla, some superior Australian made pig skin covered Saddles with Bridles, &c. Price Rs. 100 each.
These Saddles deserve the attention of owners of Australians, because ordinary English made Saddles do not fit these Horses.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of the absence from Bombay of the Directors of this Corporation, the Ordinary General Meeting, called for the 9th instant, is unavoidably postponed to the 15th instant.
By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CREATION OF £200,000 FURTHER CAPITAL.—NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders in India, that by a Resolution of the Board of Directors, and under the guarantee of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, it has been resolved to create further Capital required for the general purposes of the Company to the extent of £2,000,000 in 100,000 Shares of £20 each, bearing Interest at 5 per cent per annum.
It is also hereby notified that the allotment of such new Shares will be made to the Shareholders on the Register at this date in rateable proportion, and a deposit of £2 or Rupees 21-13-1 per Share must be paid at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 27th January next.
The option of paying the Shares in full, and converting them into Capital Stock, is given to the Shareholders, and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at the Transfer Office of the Company.
Calls upon these Shares cannot exceed £2 per Share, and an interval of three months must elapse between each Call.
A letter of allotment with directions for payment and a form of receipt will be forwarded to each Shareholder.
SHERARD OSBORN,
Captain, Royal Navy, and Agent.
Bombay, Company's Offices, 20th December 1865.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—On WEDNESDAY next, the 10th instant, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit for Public Sale a variety of Household Furniture, amongst which will be found a handsome Blackwood Circular Table, a handsome Blackwood Sofa, a pair of Blackwood Couches, a Blackwood Almirah, six dozen American Chairs, a Four Poster, an American Easy Chair, &c. &c. &c.
ALSO,
500 lb. Bees Wax in Bottles.
3 Cases Mustard.
Do. Cod Liver Oil.
10 Do. Black Lead.
15 Dozen Ginger Wine.
20 Cases Champagne from the Association Vinicole.
20 Do. Ammontillado Sherry.
10 Do. Claret.
1 Do. Playing Cards, superior.
AT 1 P. M.
1 Palkee Gharee with Arab Horse and Harness.
And any Carriages or Horses offering.

ON COMMISSION.
A best finished double door Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, with extra strong moveable Shelves.
A best impregnable double Chamber Safe.
An Extra strong double door Fire Proof Merchant's Safe.
A best finished double door Fire Proof Safe.
An extra strong double door Fire Proof Safe.
Five Ditto smaller.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CALL OF Rs. 21-13-1 OR £2 PER SHARE UPON ALL THE SHARES OF THE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the proprietors of this Company holding Shares in India upon which Rupees 152-11-7 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £14 and £4 per Share have been already called up, are required to pay a further Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share upon both classes of Shares (making Rs. 174-8-8 and Rs. 65-7-3 or £16 and £6 per share (old) on or before the 29th January next, at the Bank of Bombay, and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 29th January, the holders of the Shares will not be entitled to receive Interest upon any portion of their Shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with Interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Company's Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.
A circular letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.
The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs 43-10-3 and Rs. 153-11-5 or £4 and £14 per Share respectively) upon any portion of their Shares, is continued to the Shareholders, and a letter authorising the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this Office.
SHERARD OSBORN,
Captain, Royal Navy, and Agent.
Company's Offices, Bombay, 20th December 1865.

UNDER instructions of MONSIEUR PAUL HELLIER OF PARIS, the following 10 Articles will be Raffled for :—
600 Tickets of 100 Rupees each,
Total value of the Prizes, Rs. 58,200.
1st. The grand Orgue Orchestre, consisting of 360 Instruments, and playing the following Tunes, as written by the Composers :—
1 Ouverture of "William Tell" ..... Rossini.
2 Do. of "Guiramento" ..... Mercadante.
3 Selection : f "Il Trovatore" ..... Verdi.
4 Grande Valse "Glorieux Souvenirs de Sevastopol" ..... Gavioli.
5 The Arabian National Hymn.
This splendid Instrument is the only one of the kind existing in the world, and at no price can another be obtained. Value Rs. 40,000.
2nd. An elegant gilded Sideboard with marble top, and Looking Glass behind, supporting a large and rich Clock of Bronze, going fifteen days and striking every half hour. The Clock is placed on a stand, containing a Musical Box, with Drum and eight Bells, which plays every hour. On each side of the Clock is a splendid Bronze Candelabrum of ten Lights each. Value Rs. 10,000.
3rd. A first-rate new four seated Phaeton, by the well known firm of Aigner, and can be used in any season. Value Rs. 2,000.
4th. A ditto ditto. Value Rs. 2,000.
5th. A ditto ditto. Value Rs. 2,000.
6th. An eight day Clock, with mechanical personages and Musical Box. Value Rs. 1,000.
7th. A very rich Carpet of the well known manufacture of Aubusson, measuring 70 yards square. Value Rs. 300.
8th. A ditto ditto. Value Rs. 300.
9th. A ditto ditto. Value Rs. 300.
10th. A ditto ditto. Value Rs. 300.
All those Articles are on view every day from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M., at No. 3, Apollo Street, No. 30.
The Book for the Raffle is opened from to-day. For any particulars referring to the above, apply to MR. HANSSEN in charge of this Department in our Office.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE'S SONS & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BARODA."

Cornhill Magazine for December	Rs.	0	12
The Cadet Engineer, or Steam for the Student. By John H. Long		5	12
Cassell's Illustrated Shakespeare. Vol. 1 ...		9	8
The Rifle in Cashmere : A Narrative of Shooting Expeditions. By A. Brinkman		2	12
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. By L. Carroll		5	12
Pereira's Manual of Materia Medica. By Dr. F. Farre		15	12
Strange Stories of the Animal World. By J. Timbs		4	8
Adventures of Don Quixote. Illustrated		9	8
Little Foxes ; or the Insignificant Little Habits which mar Domestic Happiness. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe		2	12
Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries. By David and Charles Livingstone.		15	12
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(These prices include postages to any part of India.)
1st January, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared to undertake the discharge of whole shipments, or the clearance of such portions of Cargoes as may not be removed by Consignees, holding the same at the risk of the concerned for freight or landing charges.
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W. C. PENSON, General Manager.
Offices, Graham's Buildings.

McCOLLUM AND COUSINS' HIPPODROME, on the Esplanade, Bombay. Owing to the numerous applications which have been made for a few more representations, the Direction have been induced to open the Circus for three or four performances during this week for the public.

THIS EVENING, MONDAY, January 8th, 1866, by particular desire, a repetition of the successful performance which was given for the benefit of LITTLE TOMMY on SATURDAY last, when hundreds of persons could not gain Admission.

The Performance will commence at half past 8 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class Rs. 5 ; Second Class Rs. 3 ; Third Class Standing, 1 Rupee.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE.—The following revised Rules for the transmission of messages on the lines of this Department will come into operation on the 15th January 1866 :—
In assimilation to the practice in force on European Lines, messages will be charged for by groups and half groups. A group will consist of 20 words, and half a group of any number not exceeding 10.
2. A message, however short and not exceeding 20 words, will be charged for as one group. Above 20 words and not exceeding 30 as a group and a half. Above 40 words and not exceeding 50 as two groups, and so on.
3. With the exception of the prefixes "From" and "To," and the name of the *Station from* which despatched, *every word* in the address and body of the message will be charged for.
4 The number of groups being ascertained, the cost of the message will be calculated according to the following scale :—

Scale of charges for a group of 20 words.

Not exceeding...	100 Miles	Rs.	A.	P.
Above 100 and not exceeding	200	1	0	0
" 200 " "	400	1	8	0
" 400 " "	800	2	0	0
" 800 " "	1,200	3	0	0
" 1,200 " "	1,600	4	0	0
" 1,400 " "	2,000	5	0	0

In addition a Booking Fee of 8 annas on each message.

and so on, adding one Rupee for every 400 miles or fraction of 400 miles. Half the above rates will be charged for every 100 words or fraction of 10 words.
5. The distances between stations measured on the shortest route by which it is possible to telegraph by a Government wire will be found in the Tariff book, which may be obtained at any Government Telegraph Office, Price Three Rupees per copy.
6. Peon hire has been abolished, and in lieu thereof a fixed Booking Fee of 8 annas is to be levied on every message irrespective of its length or the distance it has to travel This fee is to cover the expense of registering the message at the Booking Station, and of the Peon who delivers it. Should a message be sent partly by the Government and partly by Private Lines, the Booking Fee will be paid *once only* for each system of Lines.
7. Peons will deliver messages *free* to any place not exceeding five miles from the Telegraph Office. Beyond this distance messages will be sent either by Post registered, or by such other conveyance as the sender may arrange and *pre-pay for* at the Booking Station. Any additional words that may be necessary to explain the mode of delivery of a message when its destination is more than five miles beyond the nearest Telegraph Office will be considered as part of the message and charged for accordingly.
8. Two Rupees in *addition to the above scale* will be charged for every group of 20 words sent to or from any station in Ceylon and a half rate, viz. ; 1 Rupee for every additional 10 or fraction of 10 words in excess of 20.
9. These Rates do not apply to Indo-European messages, which for the present will remain unaltered.
D. G. ROBINSON, Lieut. Colonel, R. E.
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

CALENDAR—JANUARY, 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Tuesday	9th	2h. 28m.	A.M.
New Moon, Wednesday	17th	1h. 28m.	A.M.
First Quarter, Wednesday	24th	1h. 20m.	A.M.
Full Moon, Wednesday	31st	1h. 20m.	A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	8	Civil Twilight ends at 6-17 P.M.	6 37	5 37	3 17	3 38	
Tues.	9	Moon last qr. at 2-28. P. M.	6 37	5 38	4 4	4 32	
Wed.	10	Day breaks at 5-56 A.M.	6 37	5 38	5 2	5 36	
Thurs.	11	Moon passes 0 ° 15' S. of S-tars at 0-21 A. M.	6 37	5 39	6 9	6 44	
Fri.	12	Jupiter rises at 6-1 A.M.	6 37	5 40	7 17	7 49	
Sat.	13	Saturn rises at 1-24 A. M.	6 38	5 40	8 29	8 47	
Sun.	14	2d Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 41	9 15	9 37	

All Tim. 1864.
Time 4h. 0m. 15s.6.

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NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor requests the honour of the company of the Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military, and Naval Services, at a BALL at Government House, Parell, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February next, at 9 o'clock.
Full Dress.
GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.
Government House, Parell, 6th January 1865.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor will be happy to receive Native Gentlemen at Government House, Parell, on THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock, and every subsequent THURSDAY, at the same hour.
Gentlemen desirous of seeing the Governor will be good enough to communicate their wishes to the Private Secretary a day previous.
E. H. PERCIVAL, Private Secretary.
Government House, Parell, 6th January 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 2	KURRACHEE	Jan. 1
AGRA	Jan. 2	LAHORE	Dec. 30
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 1	LONDON	Dec. 4
AUSTRALIA	Sept. 26	MAURITIUS	Dec. 7
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 13	MADRAS	Jan. 2
BANGALORE	Dec. 30	MALTA	Dec. 7
CALCUTTA	Jan. 1	MERRUT	Jan. 1
CAPE	Nov. 18	OOTACAMUND	Dec. 28
CEYLON	Nov. 30	OUDH	Dec. 30
COCHIN	Dec. 30	PENANG	Dec. 24
DELHI	Dec. 30	PUNJAUB	Dec. 27
FRANCE	Dec. 5	SUEZ	Dec. 18
HONGKONG	Dec. 15	SINGAPORE	Dec. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1866.

A SERIES of papers recently published by the Government of Bombay, relating to the constitution and functions of the Bombay Legislative Council, has little interest beyond showing the paternal and finical care with which Sir Charles Wood has watched the first faint and ineffectual experiment at representative Government in India. The three or four years of the existence of the new Councils has done little except to confirm all Englishmen in the belief that, whatever they may be hereafter when political life in this country will have become too strong to be satisfied with a mock-ulem of the free institutions of England, they are at present hardly raised above the region of contempt. Not originally framed to foster and encourage freedom of opinion and speech, they have been paralysed and gagged still more effectually, by the manner in which the various Governments have nominated what the public are tempted to call the "independent" element of the Councils, but what Government cautiously styles "additional" members. Regarding, as we presume we must do, the "Indian Councils Act" as a tentative enactment, we shall not be sorry when the embryo institutions which it called, or, with some improvements, recalled into being, are put upon a broader basis, invested with greater powers, and made more thoroughly representative of all classes and interests in this wide community. It establishes the principle,—and the principle is a sound one,—of admitting natives of rank and education to a share in the legislation of the country ; and it provides likewise for the introduction of a non-official, and what ought to be a purely independent, representation of that large and increasing portion of the European population totally unconnected with Government. But if such institutions are to become to the European population a means of bringing their wants and feelings to bear upon Government, and if, as regards the native population, they are to become an instrument for awakening among them a true political life, and raising them to the highest level of genuine citizenship, then it is evident that the Councils must cease to be mere nominee institutions of Government, and must, by an extension of their powers, and an elevation of their aims, be raised beyond the necessity of a mere flirting with legislation. As at present constituted they neither admit the breezes of a healthy outside opinion to play upon Government, nor, as a general rule, do they excite even an ordinary degree of public interest in their own proceedings.

The civilised world, and Englishmen in particular, have not yet arrived at that pitch of faith in the wisdom of Governments, which will induce them to adopt Carlyle's theory of allowing governmental wisdom to elect the "wisest" it can find. Theoretically, that is the perfection of all Government ; and remembering Voltaire's wholesome admonition that whoever attempts to prophesy is either a madman or a fool, we shall

(1) A college class of 20 students,
(2) A class of 25 students,
(3) A Vernacular class of 25 students,

thus making a total of 74 pupils who have been under instruction. In the month of March last five students went up for the final examination for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine in the University of Bombay, and all of them successfully passed, viz.,—in the first division, J. A. Howell and Rustomjee Nadirshah; and in the second division, P. J. L DeSouza, Sheik Saltan Hakim, and Shamrao Jugonath Kothari. Of the rewards available for graduates of the year, the following were awarded :—to J. A. Howell, the McLennan scholarship of Rs. 25 monthly, tenable for one year, with a silver prize medal, for proficiency in the principles and practice of midwifery; and to Rustomjee Jamsetjee Nadirshah's and in the second division, P. J. L DeSouza, Sheik Saltan Hakim, and Shamrao Jugonath Kothari. Of the rewards available for graduates of the year, the following were awarded :—to J. A. Howell, the McLennan scholarship of Rs. 25 monthly, tenable for one year, with a silver prize medal, for proficiency in the principles and practice of midwifery; and to Rustomjee Jamsetjee Nadirshah's Jejeebhoy medical prize of Rs. 250, for proficiency in practical medicine and surgery. In consequence of the change in the time of the examinations in the University of Bombay, instead of the month of March, this usual time, this year the second examination for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine was held in the month of December.

Only one student was qualified to present himself at the examination, viz., P. M. Baptista; he passed in the first class, and the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy prize of Rs. 250 for proficiency in practical medicine and surgery, and the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy gold medal for proficiency in practical medical jurisprudence, have been awarded to him. Four students who had completed their studies, but from the period at which they entered the college were not qualified to present themselves for examination for the University degree, were examined by the University examiners, acting in the capacity of Government examiners for this purpose, in the same manner as the candidates for the degree; and all having passed, with the permission of Government, they will receive the diploma of the college. One of these, Pandurang Gopal Mhatri, obtained marks equal to a first class, and to him has been awarded the McLennan scholarship of 25 rupees a month, tenable for one year, with a silver prize medal, for proficiency in the principles and practice of midwifery. The following are the successful candidates, as reported by the examiners:—Pandurang Gopal Mhatri, Balkrishna Sudanji Mayakar, Narayan Ananta Chandkar, and Vishwanath Jeejeebhoy Bharucha. Five students of the English class presented themselves for the first certificate examination for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine in the University of Bombay. Of these students four passed, three in the first division, and one in the second division. The unsuccessful candidate was one who failed also last year, and consequently has attended the college for six years. Ten student appreatices who had completed their curriculum of study came up for the final examination; of these the following student appreatices, being nine in number, were found qualified for promotion to the grade of Assistant Apothecary, viz.:—E. Mackenzie, W. Cunningham, J. Gallagher, S. Ribeiro, D. Soario, J. McIntyre, D. Continho, J. Robinson, and L. De Souza. Six students of the Vernacular class were examined, and the three following found qualified, viz.:—Ramkrishna Narayan Tandle, Rajaram Balkrishna Gopal Nadkarni, and Jagnath Ajeey. The changes which have occurred in the staff of the college during the past year have been most extensive. Dr. Peet resigned his appointments as Principal and Professor of Medicine from the 1st January 1866, and was succeeded as Principal by Dr. Giraud; but Dr Giraud's health, already much impaired, was so seriously affected by the hot weather and the rains, that he was under the necessity of seeking a change to Europe, and, on leaving Bombay in October last, he resigned his appointments as Principal and Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica. Dr. Giraud were Dr. Morehead's only colleagues on the establishment of the college in 1845, and for twenty years, with little interruption, they have laboured with undiminished zeal and signal success as teachers in this college. To their joint labours the present high position of the medical department both in the college and in the adjoining hospital, leaving to their successors the more easy task of following in the path that has been made so plain by the fact that no changes in principle, and but few in detail, have been since found necessary. The steady energy, the directness of purpose, and the calm judgment of Dr. Peet, inspired respect and lightened difficulties; to his operative skill the Jamsetjee Hospital owes the foundation of its present fame as a surgical school, the admirable text-book of medicine which he has left behind will keep his name in lasting remembrance among all present and succeeding students of medicine in India. His many contributions to the medical sciences, mostly published from time to time in the Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society, the result of much and careful observation, are of well known value for their accuracy and originality. Dr. Giraud has laboured in a different field. His delight has been to further the knowledge, the appreciation, and the love of nature, both in the mineral and the vegetable kingdoms, and so far as this was connected with the study of our common profession. His vivid perception of the beauty and harmony of natural laws lent an additional charm to his researches into botany, by giving to a heartiness to his teaching which could not but render it impressive and well-remembered. His services to the botanical sciences, of permanent interest to the botany of Western India, have already been acknowledged by the Horticultural Society, and the Transactions of our Medical and Physical Society have been enriched by frequent contributions from his pen. His kindliness of heart and manner drew all towards him, and rendered it easy and pleasant to work, whether under him as a subordinate, or with him as a colleague. The students will long remember the college addresses Dr. Giraud on their departures with expressions of the highest esteem and good will, and subscribed a sum of money for the execution of a bust of Dr. Peet, which might be placed in the college as a memorial fellow to that of Dr. Morehead. The chair of surgery, vacated by the resignation of Dr. Ballingall, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. J. T. Mackenzie, late Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum, and he has been succeeded in these duties by Mr. A. N. Hojel. Mr. F. Stedman has been appointed to the Chair of Medicine, vacant by Dr. Peet's resignation; and Dr. C. Joynt has succeeded Dr. Hyslop as Professor of Midwifery, and the duties of Professor of Chemistry have devolved upon Dr. Haines. In January last Dr. Birdwood resigned the office of Professor of Materia Medica, in which he had been temporarily acting, as there was a difficulty in filling the office immediately, Dr. Haines resumed the duties till the vacation in April, and in June he reverted to the chair of Medical Jurisprudence, on the appointment of Mr. Dymock to that of Materia Medica. Dr. Birdwood kindly volunteered to deliver the courses of lectures on botany, a subject to which he has devoted much attention and labour, and it is trusted he may have further opportunities of teaching a subject in which his instruction is so valuable. On the resignation of Mr. Narayan Daji, Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shantaram Chundroba was appointed teacher in Chemistry and Materia Medica to the Vernacular Class, an office which for three months he filled most efficiently; but unfortunately his health gave way so much that he was obliged to resign it. He has been succeeded by Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shantaram Vitthal. During the year text-books in Mahratti in Materia Medica and Physiology have been published; the former compiled by Mr. Narayan Daji, the latter by Mr. Bhikaji Amrut; and those in Medicine and Surgery are nearly ready for the press. Soon after the establishment of the Vernacular Class the late Hon'ble Mr. Jaggonath Sunkersett, with his usual liberality, presented the college with a sum of money sufficient to provide for the Vernacular students of the year two scholarships of Rs. 19 each for ten months. In February last he was good enough to engage to render these scholarships permanent by contributing as an endowment a sum of Rs. 5,000. This reasonable liberality will be a great encouragement to the deserving, but often struggling, members of this class, and is another addition to many former proofs of his desire, to the latest period of his life, to promote the education and the welfare of his fellow-countrymen. Mr. Venayekrao Juggonath has been kind enough to ensure the grant of the scholarships this year, pending the final arrangements for an endowment by handing over the college a further sum of Rs. 200. The scholarships awarded to the students of the college at the close of the session of 1865 were as follows:—

Fourth Year Students.—Government Scholarship of Rs. 26 monthly, for proficiency in conducting the duties of surgical dresser, and in knowledge of practical surgery and surgical anatomy, to Amidas Manjee; and a Scholarship of Rs. 25 monthly, for proficiency in conducting the duties of clinical clerk, and in knowledge of practical medicine and pathology, to Amidas Manjee; but as a scholarship has been already awarded to him, it will pass to the next in proficiency, viz., Atmaram Sadashiv. A Farish Scholarship of Rs. 25 monthly, for proficiency in the principles and practice of medicine and surgery, to Amidas Manjee; but as a scholarship has been already awarded to him, it will pass to the next in proficiency, Atmaram Sadashiv; but as he also holds a scholarship, this will pass to the next in proficiency, viz., A. S. Gomes, A Reed Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in midwifery, to Atmaram Sadashiv; but as both he and the next in proficiency, A. S. Gomes, hold scholarships, it will pass to J. G. de Cunha. A Farish Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in medical jurisprudence, to Atmaram Sadashiv; but as he holds a scholarship, an honorary certificate will be given to him.

Third Year Students.—A Farish Scholarship of Rs. 29 monthly, for proficiency in anatomy, including practical anatomy, to M. F. Pereira. A Farish Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in materia medica and practical pharmacy, to J. F. Gonsalves. An Anderson Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in practical chemistry, to Abdul Rahim. A Reed Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in chemistry, to M. F. Pereira; but as to him he and the next in succession, J. F. Gonsalves and Abdul Rahim, who are equal, scholarships have been awarded, it will pass to Girdhurlal Rattonlal.

First Year Students.—Government Scholarships of Rs. 10 monthly have been awarded to Saraplal Balakram, for proficiency in anatomy; to Balkrishna Gopal, for proficiency in chemistry; to J. A. DeGama for proficiency in the second degree in anatomy; and to Brakshaw Maneckjee, for proficiency in the second degree in chemistry. The Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy medical prize of Rs. 250, for proficiency in practical medicine and surgery, to P. M. Baptista; The Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Gold Medal, for proficiency in practical medical jurisprudence, to P. M. Baptista. The McLennan Scholarship of Rs. 25 monthly, with a silver prize medal, for proficiency in the principles and practice of midwifery, to Pandranag Gopal Mhatri.

VERNACULAR CLASS.—*Second Year Students.*—The Jugonath Sunkersett Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, tenable for ten months, for proficiency in the subjects of study during the session, to Crushnaji Dadaji; The Juggonath Sunkersett Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, tenable for ten months, for proficiency in physiology and materia medica, to Babaji Rowji. *First Year Students.*—The Juggonath Sunkersett Scholarship of Rs. 5 monthly, tenable for ten months, for proficiency in anatomy and chemistry, to Amroota Tatia.

The Barnes Medal for the best third year student apprentice has been awarded to E. Mackenzie. The McLennan Medal for the best first year student apprentice has been awarded to J. McInervey. No special distinction has been provided for the student apprentices of the second year, but a very creditable appearance has been made at the examination by B. Gordon. The college has now a hard competitive struggle to maintain in keeping up the numbers of its students in consequence of the large, and increasing, and the inviting field of employment offered to educated natives in other professions. The disadvantage under which medical graduates in the service of Government labour, was pointed out last year in Dr. Peet's report, and has been authoritatively acknowledged. I was in hopes (adds Dr. Haines) that I might have been able to announce that these disadvantages had been removed, and that the graduates of this college had been put upon a footing not only more accordant with the dignity of their profession, but more correspondent to the position of similar graduates in other parts of India. If I am unable to do this, I yet trust that a delay so deeply injurious to them and to the interests of the college may not be prolonged.

The Hon. Mr. Erskine then presented the prizes and diplomas to the successful candidates, and afterwards spoke as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—In any case I should have wished, on an occasion like this, to allude at the outset to the regret we must all feel at the absence of His Excellency the Governor, who is known to us so well as a friend of this institution. But it is doubly incumbent on me to do so now, as I have received from him within the last few hours a letter filled with valuable suggestions, and showing a lively interest in the proceedings of this meeting. I propose to read that letter presently. But, before doing so, I must endeavour,—I hope I may say on behalf of all here present, —to express what I think must be the common feeling of all,—our hearty sympathy with you, Sir, and with your colleagues, in the important work in which you are engaged, and our anxiety, by all the means in our power, to encourage the students of all classes to press forward in the honourable career on which they have entered. It is very satisfactory to learn that you can report so favourably of all the departments. As regards the student apprentices, I believe that the efficient training of a succession of intelligent and deserving men of that class, to meet the requirements of the Medical Department throughout the Presidency, is not the least of the many services which this college, for years past, has rendered to the public and the Government. That services of the kind you are aware, were in its foundation some years ago, been watched with much attention both by Sir George Clerk and by Sir Bartle Frere. It will be gratifying to them to learn that any symptoms of a decline in its numbers which may lat ly have been threatening, seem to have passed away, and that the prospects of the class never were more promising than at this moment. I trust that some of the Vernacular students, on their return to their native districts, may do good service to the cause you have at heart, not merely by ministering carefully to the r own patients, but by winning the confidence of their neighbours to the system under which they have been trained, and creating among them a desire for the benefits of the highest order of medical skill, which that system is capable of producing. And before passing from this subject, I must notice the liberal benefaction of the late Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett, to which you have referred. He had made it his business, during many years of his active life, to give a discriminating support to every proposal, that seemed to him well considered and calculated to promote the welfare of his fellow-countrymen. And this act, which, as you have remarked, was one of the latest of his life, may serve to prove how consistently he followed that purpose to the end. In connection with the higher English division of the college, there seems also to be much room for congratulation. The number of examinations, whether of those held in the college or by the university, may be accepted as very satisfactory. I would, however, remind those especially who have in this year obtained the inferior university degrees, that it should be their purpose to press forward diligently for higher distinctions, if they would do full justice to their own powers and full credit to the college which has so liberally trained them. Towards the close of your report, Sir, allusion is made to what may be called the unhappy defect in the constitution of your establishment. I mean, of course, the small number of students attracted to the English class; and no doubt to those who have long and closely considered the question, there is no disappointment to find that, after it has been at work for more than twenty years—after the names and reputation of some of its distinguished graduates have become known far beyond the limits of this Presidency—after munity, and when the excellence of the training here offered is year by year being more widely recognised, there should have been such a dearth of qualified candidates for admission to it. At the same time this state of things has not been unexpected, and may safely be pronounced to be exceptional. Your predecessor took an opportunity last year of expressing his views on this subject, and I may state that hitherto this Institution had drawn by far the greater number of its students from the schools and colleges of Bombay, that the attractions of life in Bombay to these students were so great, that, excepting the graduates who entered the medical service of the Government, which absorbs in private practice, and that, owing to the recent great increase of inducements to young men to start on other careers in life, and to the gradual occupation of the field of local practice, it would almost inevitably follow that there must be diminution in the number of your students, unless fresh supplies could be drawn from other sources. This was, in effect, to suggest that it would be impossible to maintain the college an adequate number of young men willing to be prepared for private practice in the province, unless the power of the college to draw students to itself should be extended over a new and wider field. Such an extension influence could only be the work of time; and in noticing this, His Excellency the Governor observed that the Government might, in the meantime, do much to facilitate this process. The great obstacle is of course the expense of living in Bombay, while going through the college course, and I have no doubt that some plan may be devised which will enable the Municipality, the Government, as well as private philanthropists, to aid the provincial students in going through the necessary course of medical study in Bombay. Meantime we have a most valuable auxiliary resource in the Vernacular class. Many of the more advanced pupils would no doubt be found fully qualified for the charge of a dispensary in a country town. Indeed, I saw an excellent dispensary, recently established at Kurar, superintended by Mr. Ramchunder Dajee, one of the earliest students, I believe, of the Vernacular class; and I saw reason to believe it was doing a great amount of good. I would by no means advocate our being content with anything but thoroughly educated men; but, looking to the difficulty of getting a supply of such men adequate to our rapidly increasing want, we may gladly avail ourselves of the useful substitute afforded by the Vernacular class."

These remarks, Sir, appear to me so valuable, and, as to the views on which the latter mainly dwells, so complete, that I will not weaken their force by any comments of my own. But there are two points to which the latter does little more than allude, on which I shall venture to say a few words. The first of these is, the position of those graduates who have entered the service of Government. In regard to them there seems to be a difference of opinion. The emoluments assigned to them do not correspond with those of similar grades in other parts of India, and do not satisfy men of their acquirements and expectations. I fully sympathise, therefore, with your regret that no concessions to them have yet been announced; and with your confident expectation that they will not long be withheld. To grant them will only be an act of justice to those who are now in the service; and of good policy to others who may not be unwilling to follow in their footsteps. The other point is, one in which there may be differences of opinion, but to which personally I attach much importance. His Excellency has remarked that the great obstacle in the way of transfers of students from the provinces to complete their education in Bombay is the great expense of living here. But there is another great difficulty. When it is suggested to parents elsewhere that their children should be removed to Bombay, great apprehensions are felt as to the temptations to which they will there be exposed among strangers, and perhaps without any friendly guidance. Might it not be possible to remove both these difficulties, if buildings were erected, into which a certain number of such students might be received, to reside there together, in the vicinity of the college and under due restraint of authority? When we think of many of this college and observe the many tokens that surround us of munificent liberality of native friends—especially of the family of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy—it may seem an ingratitude to suggest that enough has not been done. But it would be a worse ingratitude to suppose that more will not be done, if it be clearly proved that more is desirable. This, Sir, is manifestly a matter which would require careful consideration. If it should be possible to carry it out, and at the same time to associate into buildings for students a group of residences for some of the Professors, an opportunity would be afforded not only of consulting the convenience of some whose great merits and services are now barely acknowledged, but also of adding materially to the benefits to be secured for the students themselves, by bringing them into closer contact with some of their higher instructors, and more within the sphere of their counsel and control. No doubt the most effective means of all of attracting young men to the medical profession would be the elevation of the profession to a position in public estimation, more analogous to that which it holds in our own country; and this view has been urged by some of the best friends of education here, including your predecessor, Dr. Peet. There are symptoms that a process of this kind has to some extent begun in Bombay; and I trust it will steadily progress. But, Sir, if we aim to avoid disappointment hereafter, I am sure we must never forget that this progress is one which cannot be forced, and cannot be compressed into a few years. In order to the full attainment of the object, it would be necessary, not merely that the character and acquirements of your graduates should rise to the European level, but that there should be a corresponding change in the feeling of the native community towards them; and that will not be the work of a day. We know that the peculiar relation which subsists in Europe between the public and this profession, the feelings of gratitude, confidence, of respect with which the higher class of medical men are there regarded, are the growth of long years of experience, under a more advanced state of society. Such growths are as slow as they are precious. They are due hardly less to the power of such a community as that of England to appreciate and foster high qualities in its professional men, than to the rare union of such qualities in men of this profession there, the large attainments of many of them, the great services they have rendered to society, and the presence among them at all times of a few who would give dignity to any walk of life, who devote themselves to science not merely for its special applications, but for its own sake, and who value the power their knowledge gives them, not merely for the profit it may bring, but for the pure pleasure of doing good, and adding to the happiness of their fellow-creatures. I have hardly left myself time, Sir, to notice your worthy tribute to the merits of your two immediate predecessors. As I knew them both from the hour of their first connection with this college, I may claim to know your sentiments as to their departure, and your esteem for their many accomplishments. It must be a satisfaction for them to know that the work at which they laboured so long has been entrusted to one by whom it will be carried on in a kindred spirit; and who, with the aid of able and valued colleagues, will do all that can be done to make it prosper. (Loud applause.)

The assembly then broke up.

FRERE LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY

THE first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) was held in its offices, 6, Elphinstone Circle, on Saturday afternoon. The chair was occupied by L. H. Bayley, Esq., Chairman of the Company. The following gentlemen were also present:—R. Ahlers, Kursondass Madhowdass, Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Culliandass Mohundass, and Ardaseer Eduljee Chinoy, Esqs., *Directors*; A. W. Forde, Esq., *Chief Engineer*; R. S. Sinclair, Esq., *Secretary*; H. Brooke, Esq., *General Manager*; Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Mainwalla, Manager Central India Financial Corporation; Pestonjee Burjorjee Dawur, Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy, C. D. Leggat, Jamsetjee Peroshaw, Dorabjee Framjee Panday, Manager Imperial Banking and Trading Company, Kerbaijee, Hormusjee, Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy, Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff, Javerchund Devchand, Bhikaijee Framjee, Esq., *Shareholders*.

The Chairman called on the Secretary (Dr. R. S. Sinclair) to read the advertisement calling the meeting, and the following reports were afterwards read:—

GENTLEMEN,—Your Directors have the pleasure at this your first general meeting of laying before you a report of the circumstances and prospects of your Company, together with the Balance-Sheet made up to the 30th of November last and Reports by your Chief Engineer and by your General Manager; and a Financial Statement showing the manner in which they propose to meet the liabilities for the next two years.

The great capabilities of the property now in your possession, comprising as it does an area of 200 acres and upwards, will, you will remember, be seen from the exhaustive and luminous reports of your Chief Engineer and of your General Manager, to be established to your entire satisfaction. Your Directors may instance, that from surveys, borings, and a comparison of existing statistics, the future profitableness of your property commands certain advantages possessed by no other site in the harbour of Bombay; such as facilities for constructing wet and dry docks not possible elsewhere; an entrance in comparatively still water with a safe approach and anchorage for large vessels up to 2,000 tons, in a sheltered position when waiting to enter. Graving docks may also be constructed capable of admitting vessels of 25 feet draught. As the trade increases, additional docks can be constructed, with storage ground adjoining, to any extent that may be required. With the annual experience we have during the stormy weather of the monsoon, of the urgent want of docks for this great emporium of trade, it would be impossible to enlarge on the value of this feature of your property.

Pending the negociations with Government respecting the concession to reclaim, and with the view of at once entering on operations for the utilization of the extensive property already possessed by the Company, your Directors, at the commencement of the monsoon, entered into negotiations with Messrs. Ahlers and Brooke respecting a scheme for canals, which was submitted to your Chief Engineer, and which, having been approved by him, met with the concurrence of your Directors, who engaged Mr. Brooke as General Manager of the Company.

Your Directors are happy to announce that Captain Sherard Osborn, R. N., the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, has given every encouragement to the scheme of connecting the harbour with that railway by means of a canal through your land, which must result in the enhancement of the value of your estate to a large amount.

Ample details however on all these matters will be read out from the exhaustive Reports of your Chief Engineer and of your General Manager; and your Directors may briefly state on their part, that notwithstanding the favourable opinion they entertained from the very first of the capabilities of extensive property which has been submitted to you, nothing in which the subject has been considered by them, the more they are they impressed with the conviction that that it will become in a comparatively short time the most valuable one to the shareholders, but that it will at the same time prove of the greatest benefit to this large commercial city, and to the trade of Western India along all its lines of railroad.

Your Directors now lay before you the balance sheet of the Company, made up to the 30th November last.

The purchase of the foreshore opposite to Mazagon for explanation with the exception of one, viz, the purchase of 45 shares of this Company. In treating with the vendors of the Company's property respecting the payment of the balance of the purchase money, it was at one time proposed by the vendors to receive a certain number of shares of the Company on what your Directors considered very favourable terms; and with this view the shares were bought. The proposal, however, was subsequently abandoned.

In accordance with the 67th Article of Association of your Company, your Directors now retire from office.

Messrs. L. H. Bayley, R Ahlers, Kursondass Madhowdass, Merwanjee Framjee Panday, and Culliandass Mohundass offer themselves for re-election.

FRERE LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

BALANCE SHEET MADE UP TO 30TH NOVEMBER 1865.

Dr. CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES. *Cr.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Showing:—			
Total number of Shares 2,000 of Rs. 10,000 each.			
Not paid up	6		
Total paid up 1,994 at Rs. 4,000 each.	79,76,000	0	0
Showing:—			
The amount of Debts owing by the Company distinguishing—			
Bills Payable to Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's balance due 15th April 1866	6,00,000		
Vendors of Land, balance of purchase money	49,03,732		
	55,03,732	0	0
Showing:—			
Balance of Profit and Loss (profit)	1,36,135	12	1
Total...Rupees	1,36,15,867	12	1

Cr. PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LANDED ESTATE.			
Land and Buildings on various tenures, cost	1,15,27,540	5	9
DEAD STOCK.			
Office Furniture, &c.	2,332	4	0
INTEREST MADE UP TO 30TH NOV. 1865.			
Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	7,49,846	6	3
Asiatic Financial Association (Limited)	5,95,048	6	5
Premchund Roychund	3,49,956	2	7
Mercantile Bank	1,29,360	5	3
Agra and Masterman's Bank	50,479	7	2
Oriental Bank	50,479	7	2
Bank of Bombay	50,479	7	2
Bombay City Bank	33,630	8	6
	20,09,280	2	4
Showing:—			
SHARE PURCHASE ACCOUNT.			
45 Frere Land Shares	71,640	0	0
Cash.			
General Manager's Office	5,000	0	0
Fort Office	75	0	0
	76,715	0	0
Total...Rupees	1,36,15,867	12	1

Dr. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT. *Cr.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
To Charges, Salaries, Office Rent, Stationery, &c.	45,324	5	6
„ Preliminary Expenses, Solicitor's Fees	7,000	0	0
„ Land Rent and Taxes	9,300	0	0
„ Balance (profit)	1,36,135	12	1
Rs.	1,97,760	1	7

Cr.

	Rs.	a.	p.
By Interest	1,82,684	4	4
„ Land Revenue and Rent	7,873	11	3
„ Transfer and other Fees	7,202	0	0
Rs.	1,97,760	1	7

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers, and find the same correct. We have also examined the Securities and find them in order.

(Signed) BRODIE AND WILSON, *Auditors.*

We hereby certify to the best of our belief the above contains a true account of the Company's Liabilities and of the property and assets of the Company.

(Signed) LYTTELTON H. BAYLEY, *Chairman.*
„ R. AHLERS, } *Directors.*
„ CULLIANDASS MOHUNDASS. }

The Chairman then call on the Secretary to read the REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

To the Chairman and Directors of the
FERRE LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

GENTLEMEN,—This being the first annual report, I have considered it necessary to dwell at some length upon matters connected with the formation of the Company.

You are aware that the Company was formed before I became connected with it, and that the appointment of Engineer to the Company was accepted by me after an interview with your Chairman, at which he handed me a report and estimate framed by an Engineer of high standing in Bombay, showing that the scheme was of a *bona fide* nature, and likely to yield a large return to the shareholders.

This report and estimate were furnished by the vendors of the property, the promoters requiring reliable information from a disinterested professional man to satisfy them as to the feasibility of the scheme, before definitely asking the public to take it up. The vendors before obtained the opinion of Mr. W. C. Bayley, then resident in Bombay, and occupying an official position enabling him to form a reliable judgment as to the cost of reclaiming as well as the present and prospective value of the property.

On taking up the appointment of Engineer, my first object was to obtain every information respecting the advantages and capabilities of the property, and with this view, surveys, sections, and borings of the foreshore were taken down to low water mark, the most recent as well as older charts examined with reference to soundings and silting up, and a comprehensive scheme prepared to lay before the Government Commission which assembled to consider the question early last.

These surveys, borings, and comparison of soundings revealed facts which showed me that the foreshore of your property had advantages possessed by no other site in the harbour of Bombay, viz., facilities for constructing wet and dry docks at a cost and in a space of time that could not be accomplished elsewhere, an entrance in comparatively still water with a safe approach (the bottom being mud) and good anchorage for large vessels, up to 2,000 tons, in a sheltered position when waiting for a suitable time or tide for entering. There is also unlimited space adjoining for the expansion of docks and storage ground to meet the increasing trade of the port.

I may here briefly describe the means I propose to adopt, by which to carry out the scheme projected at a moderate expense. First, by running an embankment, 30 feet in width on top, round the area to be reclaimed, a large cofferdam would be formed, which, by a proper arrangement of sluices would be kept dry for eight months of the year. Within this space the docks could be excavated to the necessary depth, and the dock entrances constructed. The material excavated would be used for making the embanking the adjoining ground, and cost less than material procured elsewhere. This expenditure therefore is fairly chargeable to the reclamation, and not to the formation of docks. As other sites in the harbour the excavation would be in rock and under water.

Then, instead of building expensive dock walls or quays in the first instance, I propose to pitch the sides of the dock with rough stone sufficient to protect it from the action of the water, which would seldom be more than a ripple. This stone pitching would not cost more than two lacks of rupees, and on the completion of this and the dock entrances there would be at once available what might be called a safe inner harbour of about 2,500 feet in length by about 1,500 feet in width. Wharves or jetties on iron pillars for vessels to lie alongside, to discharge and take in cargo could then be constructed as required, and by this means the quickest possible return realized for the money invested.

As regards the revenue to be derived from docks, some discussion took place at a meeting of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution in 1856, when Mr. Heycock questioned Mr. Walker's estimated revenue of Rs. 7,25,000, and gave as the result of his own estimate, based on the trade of 1855-56, and exclusive of the coasting trade and that of the P. and O. steamers, a net profit of Rs. 3,14,910, which would yield about 15½ per cent. on 20 lacs, and about 10 per cent. on 30 lacs of expenditure. Mr. Walker's estimate for his pier scheme was Rs. 1,08,52,800. The expenditure I estimate at 20 lacs for your docks, including cost of jetties sufficient to serve the present trade. You would be justified, however, in expending a much larger sum on docks when the revenue to be anticipated from the extent to which they would necessarily enhance the value of your entire property.

The reclamation of the ground around the docks and the foreshore of your present property I estimate at rupees six per square yard. This will compare favourably with any other works on this side of Bombay Harbour, and will enable you to rent ground for storage and other purposes at rates which will defy competition when the great advantages in other ways are considered.

The Bullock Cartstone and other properties will continue to command the storage of expensive goods, but for coals and cheap bulky articles your property possesses great advantages when it is considered that you will have direct communication with the G. I. P. Railway, which is distant from the result of an interview with Captain Sherard Osborn, every encouragement will be given to your scheme, and a depot and station established at the junction with the Railway.

So far I have treated of the reclamation and utilization of the foreshore only of your property. This project has been made use of as a timber depot at a small cost, pending the decision of Government as to the present public timber depot, which is too small for this rapidly growing trade. It is not improbable that the Company may effect arrangements for the construction of a timber depot on the foreshore of the Company's property, as the nature of the site offers peculiar facilities for that purpose.

The final decision of Government not having yet been given as to the extent and direction of reclamation to be conceded to the Company, it would be premature to discuss its utilization, but it will be satisfactory to the shareholders to learn that the public convenience would be very largely accommodated and important facilities be afforded in the form of large floating docks at a much less cost than has been generally supposed.

All these important subjects are receiving the earnest attention of your Chief Engineer and myself, and we hope before long to lay before you a scheme which, for the interests are, however, of such magnitude that we feel that every care and deliberation should be bestowed upon their preparation and adoption.—I remain, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

H. BROOKE,
General Manager F. L. and R. Company, Limited.
Bombay, 20th December 1865.

The Chairmen than called on the Secretary to read the FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The late communication is to left the resources of nearly all classes of the community in so crippled a condition that it is incumbent on the Directors of all great companies to husband their resources to the utmost, and to limit their demands to the ability of their shareholders to meet them, rather than to the liabilities which the shareholders have taken upon themselves. Keeping this object in view, your Directors take this opportunity of explaining to the shareholders the means which they propose to meet the liabilities of the Company for the next two years:—

LIABILITIES FOR 1866.

	Rupees.	Rupees.
Purchase of land from Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee and others	1,04,00,000	
Less paid on account	56,00,000	
Payable in twelve months	48,00,000	
Purchase from Lady Awabace	8,25,000	
Less paid on account	2,25,000	
Payable in April next	6,00,000	
Purchase from Kursondass Madhowdass	3,03,732	
Less paid on account	2,00,000	
Payable on delivery of Title Deeds	1,03,732	
Construction of Canals and Roads in 1866	14,00,000	
Total Liabilities 1866	62,03,732	

To be provided for as follows:

Loans repayable at call on hand, including interest to 30th November 1865	20,14,355	
Second Call of Rs. 500 payable 1st June 1866	10,00,000	
Third „ Rs. 500 „ 1st Sept. 1866	10,00,000	
Debentures to be issued on security of paid-up Capital of One Crore, repayable Dec. 1867	25,00,000	
	65,14,355	
Deduct Liabilities for 1866	62,03,732	
Leaving a Cash balance 1st Jan. 1867	3,10,623	

LIABILITIES FOR 1867.

Construction of Canals and Roads	3,00,000	
Dock Walls, &c.	7,00,000	
Payment of Debentures of 1866	25,00,000	
Interest 12 months at 10 per cent „	2,50,000	
	27,50,000	
	37,50,000	

To be provided for as follows:

Cash on hand 1st January 1867	3,10,623	
Fourth Call Rs. 500 payable 1st June 1867	10,00,000	
Fifth „ Rs. 500 „ 1st September 1867	10,00,000	
New Debentures on security of paid-up Capital of One Crore and Twenty Lacs	20,00,000	
	43,10,623	
Deduct Liabilities for 1867	37,50,000	
Leaving Cash balance 1st January 1868	5,60,623	

The works now sanctioned and actively commenced involve an expenditure of between six and seven lacs, and provide plans of foreshore square yards, and estimate to about 200,000 square yards of land. These works will be completed by the end of 1865, but the first canal will probably be open for traffic before next monsoon, as soon as this is the case the property of the Company will assume a most favourable position as regards market value, and your Directors apprehend no difficulty in obtaining on Debentures the twenty-five lacs required in 1866. By making these repayable in 1867, your Directors believe that with a paid-up Capital of One Crore and Twenty Lacs, they will have no difficulty in replacing them at English rates of interest probably not exceeding 6 per cent. Should this be the case, it will probably be for the interest of the shareholders to keep an amount of Twenty Lacs permanently raised on debentures, and to meet the subsequent calls to the improvement and extension of the property.

	Capital required.	Rs.
1.	Cost of present property	1,15,28,732
2.	Canals and roads through property	9,00,000
3.	Reclamation of 8,00,000 square yards	48,00,000
4.	Docks	30,00,000
5.	Contingencies 10 per cent on Items 2, 3 and 4	7,70,000
		Rs. 1,59,98,732

Value of property when improved and Reclamation completed.

1.	Present property, exclusive of roads and canals, 7,00,000 square yards at Rs. 2 per sq. yd.	1,40,00,000
2.	Reclaimed ground in close proximity to Docks, 6,00,000 square yards at Rs. 30 per sq. yd.	1,80,00,000
3.	Value of Docks.	30,00,000
		Rs. 3,50,00,000

The Chairman then said:—Gentlemen,—I rise to move the reception and adoption of the report of the Directors and the balance sheet, but before doing so I will make a few remarks, and they shall be extremely brief. We have already told you everything relating to our pecuniary position, and I can add but little or nothing to what we find in the reports of the Chief Engineer and the General Manager on the state and filling in of the foreshore, and this can be spread over a number of years to suit the demand for land. In carrying on the works, the aim, I presume, will be so to construct them as to obtain as quick a return for the capital expended as is compatible with economy, taking care that present economy does not involve unnecessarily future increased expenditure.

From the above description and estimate it would appear that this is, without exception, the most important of the many projects now under consideration in Bombay. Also that while securing the interests the shareholders will eventually derive large profit on the capital invested. The desirability of providing docks and wharves for vessels up to two hundred feet in length is constantly felt. The facilities for the construction of graving docks is also most important; these could be constructed to admit vessels of 25 feet draught at high water ordinary spring tides, and those with 20 feet at all times of high water. This appears to me to be quite sufficient for the commercial wants of the port.

I cannot conclude without acknowledging the valuable assistance I have received from yourselves in maturing this scheme, as was evidenced by your almost daily meetings when time was considered most precious, and by the numerous private interviews at various times with your Chairman, in addition to the public meetings of the Board, and the services of our able and accomplished Secretary. I am not in a position to state officially, but I know personally, that in consequence of my virtually having resigned an office of very high trust in a neighbouring part of India, we shall

lied upon, it is evident that, for the present, we have nothing to fear from any *armed combination* of the tribes. Some twelve hundred of our old sepoys are busily employed in constructing a fort at Lalloo beyond the Umbeyla Pass, but their doings are, of course, rather discouraged by our late enemies. The Bonairs have had a taste of what the power of the British Government is, and they are not anxious for the present again to try conclusions with them without, at any rate, some more definite prospect of possible advantage. Alarmists will of course invariably endeavour to make capital out of any reports which may come to hand, but our rulers, whilst giving the utmost attention to the state of political feeling, are not under any apprehensions that peace will be disturbed. The Kohat Pass is still closed, and travellers from Peshawur to Kohat must go round by Attock, and it is far from probable whether the short route hitherto used will ever be re-opened. The Government felt that it was but worth the dignity of England to pay "black mail" for the use of the road, and it must be borne in mind that it is we (and not the mountaineers) have closed the pass. A new road is in course of construction, which, though rather longer, will, from its condition, make the journey much better than it has hitherto been, and the traveller will be able to pursue the even tenor of his way without the exciting, but somewhat dangerous, chance of meeting a stray bullet from either of the belligerent tribes near, who are perpetually firing guns against each other. Barbarism is hardly a name for the condition of these tribes; it is the normal state of them go about armed, even when employed in the peaceful occupation of tilling the land or "bringing the kye hame." This is a matter of no moment with them, and murders are a matter of everyday occurrence. The chiefs who are in authority over them hold their tenure at the period of their forcible installation on their part would at once pave the way to their downfall. Whilst this is the state of matters near at hand, news from Cabul tells of fresh complications in that notorious city of intrigue; it is very evident that Russia is feeling her way there, probably with the ultimate idea of asserting her supremacy in the East in the same way that she has hitherto upheld it in the West; but so long as we have the barrier of the Khyber Pass, with its countless tribes ever ready for plunder, we need not fear but that those, in whose hands lie the political destinies of India, will find means to turn these savages to use in repelling the invidious attempts of our more civilized invaders; and if Russia was compelled to sue for peace in 1855, when unable to expel the British forces from her own dominions, how is she now ever to be a serious enemy to us in India? The idea is simply preposterous. She has no *pied a terre* whatever, and she knows as well as we do that the invasion of India from the North would be even a more hopeless case than that of the First Napoleon's was of Russia, and that if in her previous contests with England and France, Generals *Jannier* and *Fevrior*, as she herself acknowledged, were her best allies, they would be nothing in comparison to what Generals *Inin* and *Juillet* would prove in India. No, a Russian invasion is simply a chimera, which as long as England chooses to maintain an adequate force in the East could never hope to be realized. If we are to look out for danger at all we must look for it in the heart of our dominions, and at the hands of the very men who have eaten our salt; but this is too far removed from probability. If with but seven weak regiments of Europeans holding the line from Calcutta and Peshawur, we could in the memorable year 1857, keep the Punjab and neighbouring states quiet, reconquer Delhi, Lucknow, and nearly the whole of the Bengal Presidency, we are not likely to have much trouble now with the forces at present at our disposal; and if at a time when we could scarcely believe in the possibility of an outbreak of our native army; when the authorities pooh-poohed the very notion of mutiny; when but few preparations for resistance were at hand, and when the line of railway by which our communications between Calcutta and the North-West could be maintained, was but 120 miles long, we could throw our reinforcements, slowly but steadily, into the very heart of the revolted provinces, whilst the gallant but isolated few held their own against any odds until relief arrived. Surely, with the railway now open 1,000 miles, and with steamers in the Mediterranean, we never held previous to the mutiny, we have now no need of apprehension; besides, we have been forewarned, and therefore are fore-armed.

Peshawur has latterly been visited by two of the sons of Dost Mahomed, and they have taken the rounds of the station under the fostering care of the Commissioner. Some of them, Azeem Khan, taking advantage of Shere Ali's absence from the capital, has determined to make an effort to place himself on the throne of his father, and usurp his brother's authority. He started a few days ago with a small escort of about 50 men but with a goodly supply of treasure for Cabul. He is apparently imbued with the same hopeless idea that the present Emperor of the French held, when he made his previous miserable attempt to subvert the reigning dynasty of France, that, on his appearance and raising the standard of revolt, the people would rise *en masse* and flock to his banner. We all know what the fate of Prince Louis Napoleon was, and could almost with certainty prophecy that Azeem Khan will not gain much more than his distinguished prototype did. Whether, however, his ultimate career will be as splendid; whether, like Napoleon III., he will yet arise like a Phœnix out of his ashes, and become the monarch of a powerful people, is wrapped in the veil of futurity. It is certain that the present ruler of Cabul is utterly unnerved by the successive family bereavements that have come upon him, and some advices go even so far as to say that the consequences have begun to tell seriously on his mind; but as Asiatic cunning and intrigue is mixed up with everything that we hear from beyond the Khyber Pass, it is very difficult to ascertain the exact truth; but still, where there is much smoke, there must be some fire, and we may be certain that a very deep game is at present being carried on by the successors of Dost Mahomed, and that some startling changes may be looked for ere long in this part of the world.—*Pioneer, Jan.* 1.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

(*From the Gazette of India, Dec.* 30.)

THE Council met at Government House on Friday, the 22nd December 1865.

SUMMARY PROCEDURE ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE. BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to provide a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange, and to amend certain respects the Commercial Law of British India, said that this Bill, like others he had recently introduced, was an adaptation of English legislation to India. In the present measure, portions of no less than four English Statutes had been incorporated. The most important Sections were those numbered 2 to 8, which provided a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange. He might describe it shortly as a measure designed to carry out to the full the theory of negotiable instruments. The policy of the Law Merchant during many centuries, over the whole of Europe, had been to assimilate Bills of Exchange to money. Mr. Maine was not stating a comparison, but describing the actual object which he supposed the interpreters of that law had in view. They wished to make the transfer of a negotiable instrument as easy and effectual as the transfer of current coin. It was not till a few years ago that the last step was taken in adapting practice to theory. Up to that time, the holder of a Bill of Exchange which had been dishonoured had to bring an action in the ordinary form against the person liable to pay it. Now the experience of all persons connected with litigation on negotiable instruments showed that the defences to such actions were in the enormous majority of cases artificial—that was, not necessarily frivolous or fraudulent but invented by an after thought. If the person liable to pay had had the money, he would have paid, but he had it not and so dishonoured the Bill, and then had recourse to the dexterity of his legal adviser to enable him to gain time or perhaps to evade payment. These inconveniences were mitigated by the new summary English procedure. The plaintiff summoned the defendant before a Judge and said to him, in effect, 'If you will swear that you have a defence on the merits, let the action go on; but if you will not burden your conscience with a false oath, let me have a decree.' That was the rule. The measure had worked so well, that it had been extended to Ireland and the County Courts. Now, as regarded the proposal involved in the Bill, to imitate this procedure in India, there seemed to Mr. Maine no objection, and numerous reforms, to be even more reason for introducing it into India than for adopting it at home. Under the Code of Civil Procedure, even when a case was undefended, it was necessary for the plaintiff to make out so much of his own case as *prima facie* entitled him to recover, and in defended cases, for technical reasons, which he would not state, the burden of proof was heavier on the plaintiff than at home. Thus, a bill might have been drawn by one merchant in Calcutta upon a house in Bombay in favour of another merchant in Calcutta. It might have been indorsed over to some one in Bombay and dishonoured: the indorsee in Bombay would have his remedy against the indorser in Calcutta, who again might have to sue the drawer in this city. In such a suit, the plaintiff would have to prove dishonour in Bombay—no easy thing, considering the distance between the two places. But under Mr. Maine's new procedure, the defendant would be forced to swear to the nature of his real defence. The plaintiff would be bound seriously to the defences indicated in his affidavit, and the plaintiff would only be called upon to prove dishonour when the very case of the defendant was that no dishonour had taken place. As regarded the Sections following Section 8, they were open to two remarks; one was that, like the English Statute on which this portion of the Bill was founded, it was bristled with technicalities: the Sections were miscellaneous, and had no natural connection with one another. The other remark which might be fairly made upon the measure was, that the new Civil Code should have been prepared, it would certainly settle all the points adverted to, in the same manner in which they were settled in the Bill. But, remarkable as was the pace at which the Indian Law Commissioners were proceeding, considering their manifold occupations, no small space of time might pass before they were ready with a draft of law embracing the various matters contained in this Bill, and in the mean time it did not seem just that the Indian mercantile community should be deprived of the advantages enjoyed by the mercantile community at home.

Section 9 provided that the consideration for a guarantee need not appear in writing or by necessary inference from a written document. Owing to a peculiarity of language in the Statute of Fraud, a Statute which had some application—though only a limited application—in India, it was very early held that on a guarantee it was necessary not only to state the promise, but the consideration. Now in practice people, unless legally advised, constantly omitted to state the consideration. The result was that there were a number of fine-drawn distinctions intended to take as many cases as possible practically out of the rule. At last the Legislature stept in, and in accordance with common sense, enacted that the consideration need not appear in writing.

Section 10 was to the effect that a guarantee to or for a firm should cease upon a change in the firm, unless the intention of the parties that the guarantee was to continue binding notwithstanding such change should appear either by express stipulation or necessary implication. This provision was intended to prevent an injustice formerly by no means of infrequent occurrence at home. In England and in English dependencies, the name of firm, as was well known, meant nothing. It might continue, although every single member of the firm had been changed. But the old law of England was that a guarantee given to a firm continued in spite of changes, and thus a person who had intended to warrant the credit of particular individuals might find himself answerable for the debts of persons whom he had never heard of. The new law now provided that, unless it were otherwise provided, the guarantee should cease when the firm changed.

Section 11 provided that the acceptance of a bill, whether inland or foreign, should be in writing. This had been the law in England, as regarded inland bills, ever since the reign of George III., and as regarded foreign bills, for the last six or seven years. Mr. Maine believed that European merchants in India invariably accepted their bills in writing. The practice, however, as regarded Hundis was not so uniform—possibly because Native bills were usually made payable so many days after date and not after sight, so that, strictly speaking, no acceptance at all was necessary. If the Hon'ble Raja Sahib Dyal would sit on the Committee, he would be able to tell them how far the proposed law interfered with Native custom. No doubt the provision in the Section was abstractedly desirable, since no words were too strong for the fraud and confusion arising out of a system of constructive acceptance.

The purport of the 12th Section was that all bills drawn in British India should be deemed to be inland bills. The Section was so framed, because Mr. Maine believed that it stated the existing law. He was aware that a different impression had prevailed, and that it had been supposed that a bill drawn in another Presidency was, relatively to this Presidency, a foreign bill. No doubt the idea had grown out of the convenience attending the protest or notarial attestation of dishonour, which, when properly obtained, was *prima facie* evidence that the bill had been dishonoured. But Mr. Maine could not persuade himself of the correctness of this view, and he thought it somewhat dangerous for the mercantile community to get into the habit of treating bills drawn in another Presidency as foreign bills, since they might be led into errors in applying the Stamp law. Nevertheless, Mr. Maine was willing to entertain in Committee a proposal for making the protest of a bill in any part of India *prima facie* evidence of dishonour in any other part. At the same time it should be understood that the plan would be an entire novelty, for a Notary Public was not a personage known to municipal law. His office existed under the comity of nations, and was designed to furnish evidence of transactions in one country which the Courts of another country would recognize. It should be further recollected that, under the new procedure, the issue of dishonour would only be tried when the defendant had expressly sworn that his case was that no dishonour had taken place. Under such circumstances it did not seem very hard that the plaintiff should be called on to prove dishonour by the ordinary evidence.

The later Sections of the Bill related to a somewhat technical matter. A bill of lading might be described as being, in India, and, till recently, in England, an imperfectly negotiable instrument. The indorsement of a bill of lading transferred the property in the goods, but at present did not transfer the contract. Certain inconveniences arose from this defect which these Sections would remedy.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

GOVERNMENT PAPER CURRENCY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Right Hon'ble Mr. Massey, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act No. XIX. of 1861 (to provide for a Government Paper Currency) said that the Bill which he proposed to introduce was one of very limited application, and had reference solely to that Section of the Act No. XIX. of 1861 which laid down the conditions on which Government Promissory Notes were issued. Section 9 of that Act made it obligatory on the Currency Department to issue Promissory Notes, first, in exchange for the current silver coin of the Government of India, or, secondly, in exchange for standard silver bullion or foreign silver coin; and it was with reference to the last obligation that he proposed now to introduce a modified enactment.

Before the passing of the Currency Act, it was usual for the Government of India to issue from time to time notifications of the period at which Mint Certificates would be cashed, and these periods were always calculated with reference to the time at which it would undertake to convert the bullion into coin. But when the Currency Act introduced the obligation of giving notes in exchange for bullion, it was thought unnecessary to maintain a distinction which was practically inoperative, and Mint Certificates were therefore in like manner cashed on demand. Under these circumstances it was obvious and observed placed in a difficulty in the event of large arrivals of bullion. He therefore proposed to place the exchange of Notes for bullion by the Currency Department on the same footing as the exchange of coin for bullion tendered to the Mint before the alteration of the former practice. The distinction between Notes issued on the bullion deposit and Notes issued on account of seigniorage was not coin but afterwards converted into coin by a tedious process, was very manifest. The first was one peculiar to the function of issue; the last was a transaction which more properly belonged to Banking business; and the union of the two under the present law as administered by the Government of India, was a union of a novel character, and, as far as he was informed, was one which had no precedent in the practice of any other Government. It was obvious, also, that every rupee withdrawn from the currency for the purpose of coining bullion, diminished to that extent the fund which belonged to the holders of Government Promissory Notes, and likewise diminished the certainty of the immediate convertibility of those Notes, which was the indispensable condition of a sound paper currency. In making that remark, he did not wish to be understood as saying that any serious risk was incurred by the Department of Issue in coining bullion. No suspension of cash payments had ever occurred or was likely to occur. He did not wish to place the question higher than one of convenience and charge to Government. But it was manifest that, where a large influx of bullion was expected, it was necessary for the Government to make special provision in the Currency Department against the contingency. Now, that could not be done without deranging the transactions of the Department, and imposing on the Government serious expense and great inconvenience. He might say that, in his opinion, the necessity of legislation in the enactment had cost the Government a sum of no less than 60,000 Rupees and the expense which the Government was likely to incur in respect to the transaction referred to was even more limited or that amount. He maintained that it was neither reasonable nor just that the Government should be placed in that position. He thought it was not unreasonable that the Government should be expected to undertake transactions with which it properly had no concern, and that it was unjust, for the benefit of a particular class of merchants, that a charge should be imposed on the public. He was quite sensible of the great benefit conferred on the mercantile community by importers of bullion, and he should be sorry to propose any legislation or make any regulation which would in the most remote degree obstruct or discourage the traffic in that most useful commodity. He did not propose, therefore, altogether to withdraw from the importers of bullion the advantages which they at present enjoyed. He only desired to modify the obligation imposed on Government, and the object of the present Bill was simply to make it optional instead of obligatory to cash bullion.

The result would be this, that if, after making adequate provision for Currency Notes in circulation as the first duty of the Department, there should be in the opinion of the Government Officers a surplus of coin which would enable them to meet the demand, that surplus would be freely exchanged for bullion without charge. So that he hoped that the practical result of the proposed legislation would not cause any great departure from existing arrangements. In fact whenever money was available, it would be freely exchanged for bullion, but Government desired to be relieved from undertaking a duty which did not properly belong to it and was productive of much embarrassment.

This subject was not now broached for the first time. Before he had the honour of being connected with the Government of India, the matter had engaged the attention of those who were then concerned in the administration of financial affairs, and the present practice was thought so unreasonable that the propriety of limiting the obligations of Government to the exchange of Notes for coin was seriously discussed; but the necessity of encouraging the importation of bullion was felt to be so great that the proposed limitation was considered to be needlessly stringent. He perfectly concurred in that view of the case. The matter was under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and it had been officially signified that the measure which he had now the honour to propose to the Council would meet the concurrence of that Government. It was not necessary for him on this occasion to trouble the Council with any further observations. He had sufficiently explained the nature of the policy which required to be removed, and he hoped that the measure which he proposed was so moderate and reasonable that it would meet with the approval of the Council.

He might add that he proposed to pass the measure through its stages on this day fortnight, and as the matter was of some urgency, he hoped that the Council would not object to passing the Bill summarily.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cowie said he quite approved of the fairness and reasonableness of such a measure as this to prevent the inconvenience to which Government might very probably be exposed under the present state of things; but he would, at the same time, suggest for the consideration of the Executive Government, whether a considerable amount of the powers of the Mint should not be made in order to be equal to the very heavy and sometimes unexpected importations of bullion, which, with our greatly extending commerce, would every now and then take place.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN COMPANIES' BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine introduced the Bill for the incorporation, regulation and winding up of Trading Companies and other Associations, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in six weeks. He said that the Bill, as its appearance showed, was one of considerable length, but the questions which arose upon it were almost exclusively questions of detail. If the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen and the Hon'ble Mr. Cowie would consent to sit on the Committee, those questions would be satisfactorily sifted, though he was afraid that the task would not be a light one. The only questions of principle which could possibly be raised were these:—first, should the definition of Companies which might lawfully be formed with limited liability be large enough to include Insurance Companies? and secondly, should Companies be formed with a limitation of liability by guarantee? On those subjects he had nothing to add to the observations he had made when he obtained leave to introduce the Bill.

The Hon'ble the Maharaja of Vizianagram said he had great pleasure in supporting the Bill just introduced, inasmuch as in his view no greater benefit could be conferred by the Legislature on the Natives of this country than the formation of complete codes on various matters of importance and interest to the community. Such codes had been framed in regard to the civil and criminal administration of the country, to postal communication, and various other subjects of equal importance, and had proved of inestimable advantage to the Natives of this country. The law on each subject being placed before them separately and in a complete form they received great convenience and loss of time necessarily involved where references had to be made to a number of enactments on the same subject, which lay scattered over several volumes, and many portions of which might have been repealed. The Hon'ble Mr. Maine's Bill was calculated to confer a similar boon on a class of persons of whom the number he was glad to find was daily increasing; he referred to those who were engaged in commercial speculations of a very extensive character. Many individuals of this class, especially the Natives of this country, did not employ themselves in the study of general law, and it would therefore be a source of great convenience and relief to them, if all the law required for the conduct of their commercial transactions could be brought together so as to be comprised within the limits of a single but complete enactment.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned till the 5th January.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).

ED)—*Incorporated under Acts XIX of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman. (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TEERHOWDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. / The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BRANCHES { London.....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. / Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. on Demand 1s. 10¾d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " 5 "
" " 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realising Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody. ½ "
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 7th April 1865.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

OFFICES No. 10—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN ARDILL, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY HOOSEINEE, Esq.
SEEJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 6½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 6 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The ankB takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted to the Bank's Treasury, ½ per cent. charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIA WAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Share of 400 each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Rhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhawanee Sunkur Soondejee Versjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Feile.

Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.
Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—
For 3 months ..... 5 per cent.
" 6 " " ..... 6 " "
" 9 " " ..... 7 " "
" 12 " " ..... 8 " "
And for longer periods according to special agreement.

Loans.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

Exchange.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veraval, Mangroie and Rajkote.

Commission.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Share, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ¼ per cent. however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.
A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.
Further particulars may be had on applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary,

Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી ભાટીઆ ફીનાનશીઆલ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ).

Capital: Rs. 80,00,000 *Lacs, in* 20,000 *Shares, of Rs* 400 *each* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

Mooljee Meghjee, Esq.—*Chairman.*
Shamjee Hansraj, Esq.
Kessowjee Waghjee, Esq.
Coreejee Jadhow, Esq.
Jaitha Vuria, Esq.
Doongersey Gopujee, Esq.
Bankers.—Royal Bank of India.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Daily Balances of Rupees 200 to 50,000.
Interest is not allowed on Balances of more than Rupees 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Association will receive money on Deposit as follows:—
On Fixed Deposits for 1 month certain ? per cent per annum.
" " 3 months " 6 " "
" " 6 " " "
until further notice.
Money may be deposited with the Association for longer periods on terms to be agreed upon.

ADVANCES.

The Association makes advances repayable with Interest for a fixed terms or by Instalments upon good Securities.
Every information will be given on application either personally or by letter (in English or vernacular language) to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.

31, Medow Street, Bombay, 8th February 1865.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE, Page and Lofts' PORT WINE, very fine quality, Rs. 23 per dozen quarts, at J. A. BROWN & Co.'s
13, Medow Street.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases	qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.		29	"
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases	qts.	Rs. 27	"
" "	2	" pts.	14	"
Old Tom		Rs. 20	"

1st September 1865. EWART LATHAM & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have now received their stocks of the above, and will be happy to supply Price Lists on application.

They beg to draw particular attention to the following as having received special approval:—

CHAMPAGNE AND MOSELLE.—These are too well known to require recommendation. The best qualities at Rs. 38 per dozen, pronounced unexceptionable. The other qualities at Rs. 31 and Rs. 26 are better than most found in this market. The Still Brambenger Moselle (Rs. 26,) has been so thoroughly appreciated that orders for it must now stand over till next arrival.

HOCK.—The different qualities of Sparkling and Still Hock are particularly good: they only require to be tried to convince themselves. Sparkling Rs. 38 to Rs. 26; Still Rs. 26 per doz. A large Shipment of the latter having been rapidly sold, the indulgence of consumers is requested till the arrival of next invoice.

SHERRIES.—The most fastidious will find a Wine to his taste among those mentioned in Messrs. C. P. & Co's Price Lists. Experienced Sherry drinkers are invited to try the Amontilado, Rs. 36. Amoroso (Rs. 30) used to be a favorite wine with old Epicures, it is certainly a beautiful liquor, pale, soft and dry. Those who like a dry nutty Sherry will be greatly pleased with the No. 1 brown seal, at Rs. 26 per doz.

BRANDY.—The Vine at Rs. 33 is a very fine flavoured Spirit, and is well known to Connoisseurs, Nos. 2 and 3 at Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 have long been favourite Mess Brandies.

RUM, and the other SPIRITS are thoroughly good and the Liqueurs are beyond criticism. Messrs R. & Co. will be glad to send cases of selected samples if desired. ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARLEW ELLI, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.			Per doz. Rs. 90
Do.	"	Do.	40
Do.	"	a Crown	30
Do.	"	Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality.....			40
Do. do. Pints			21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ..			36
Do. Fine "		Brand a Crown ...	30
Do. Fine "		Brand a Crown Pints.....	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.....			36
Do. Fine Still Red Seal.....			33
Sherry Pale, Still Seal.....			33
Do. Do. Yellow Seal.....			29
Do. Golden, Do.			29
Do. Green Seal			25
Do. Vino Fino			29
Do. Red Seal			37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal			33
Claret Light Capsule,.....			15
Do. Yellow Seal			23
Do. Red Do. Pints			17
Do. Do. Quarts			33
Port, Black Seal			26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac.....			34
Do. Brand a Crown.....			24
Old Tom, Red Seal			18
Dry Gin, Black Seal.....			18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts.....			26
Do. Do. Pints.....			19

N.B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 186 .

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a new and upper storied HOUSE, capable of accommodating two or more Families. Situate at Grant Road, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway. For particulars apply to S. D. ESPERANCE.

TO LET, an airy ROOM in No. 15 Apollo Street, now in occupation of Mr. JOHN MACPHERSON, Barrister-at-Law. Rent reasonable. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, a large GODOWN, No. 7 Church Lane Street. Apply at the premises.

GODOWN TO BE LET IN THE FORT, moderate size. Apply to JAMSETJEE EDULJEE, No. 30, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD's Bungalow. Apply to "M. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large cool and airy ROOM, not far from the Court House. Very suitable for a Barrister. Apply to RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY, No. 5, Forbes Street.

TO BE LET, A Good Godown. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co., Bombay, September 1865 1, Church Lane.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA have several large OFFICES and GODOWNS to let in the new building, now in course of erection by Curetjee Furdoonjee, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes and Co. Particulars may be learned on application at the Office.
Bombay, 31st October 1865.

TO BE LET, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, facing the Sea at Cumballa, near to Mr. Cawasjee Jehangeer Readymoney's Bungalow. For particulars, apply to the undersigned.
MACFARLANE & GREEN.

TO LET, for three years certain, a commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, No. 104, next to Major CHITTY's. For Rent &c. apply on the premises.

TO LET, FIRST STOREY OF HOUSE No. 7, Church Gate Street, "Lall Baugh," Parell, from 15th January 1866.
One Godown in Mody Street.
"Maldonga House" and "Ewart's Lodge" at Matheran. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street, 2nd January 1866.

TO BE LET, a suitable OFFICE situated in Medow Street, Rent Rs. 250 per month. Apply to JOHN CLOVER & Co.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET.—(With immediate entry.)—The THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, &C.,
No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla,

HAS just opened and has now on view a large and varied assortment of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, consisting of
BONNETS.—Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, &c. from Rs. 16 to Rs. 45.
DITTO.—Crinoline and Plain Straw, trimmed and untrimmed, from Rs. 8 to Rs 30.
HATS for Ladies, trimmed and untrimmed, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 25.
DITTO for Boys and Girls, trimmed and untrimmed, in great variety, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 24.
HOODS for Infants, in Silk, Satin and Cashmere, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.
INFANTS' CLOAKS in Cashmere and Muslin, richly trimmed, with embroidery, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 45.
BOYS' AND GIRLS' PELISSES AND BLOUSES in Piqué and Cashmere for Out-door wear, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.
DRESSING GOWNS for Ladies, ready made, in Mull Muslin, Piqué and Foulard, richly trimmed, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 90.
ROYAL SANDEINGHAM FRILLING, for Ladies' and Childrens' under linen, of all widths.
INFANTS' CAP FRONTS, trimmed, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 each.
INSERTIONS' RICHLY EMBROIDERED JACONET CAPES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 16 each.
BALL DRESSES.—Very elegant and in the newest styles, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 65.
GARNITURES OF FLOWERS, with Gold and Silver Birds, Insects &c., mixed, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.
HEAD DRESSES, of Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, interspersed with Gold and Silver Ornaments, Cords, &c., from Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.
GOLD COMBS, PINS, VENETIAN DAGGERS, CRESCENTS AND SPRAYS for the hair, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 45.
HANDKERCHIEFS, real lace of finest quality, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 each.
RICH FANCY FANS, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 each.
OPERA CLOAKS, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 69.
BELT RIBBONS, in all colours, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.
Lamont, Gold, Silver and Swansdown TRIMMINGS for Ball Dresses.
FANCY SASHES, in all Colours, for Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 27.
BLACK VELVET AND SILK BELTS, trimmed, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 48.
BODDICES, in Black and White Lace, Muslin, Grenadine, Barege, Tarletan &c., from Rs. 8 to Rs. 35.
MANTLES, for Ladies, in Black, White, Yak, and Maltese Lace, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.
WHITE EMBROIDERED and BLACK SILK MANTLES, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.
TUNICS, in Black and White Lace, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 90.
FLOUNCES, in Black and White lace, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60.
SHAWLS in Black and White Lace and Grenadine, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 75.
NET.—Black and White, Figured, Spotted and Plain, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per yard.
MANTLES,